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SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,

BOSTON, JUNE 1, 1827.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Prison Discipline Society.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

ART. 2. It shall be the *object* of this Society to promote the improvement of Public Prisons.

ART. 3. It shall be the *duty* of this Society to take measures for effecting the formation of one or more Prison Discipline Societies in each of the United States, and to co-operate with all such Societies in accomplishing the object specified in the second article of this Constitution.

ART. 4. Any Society, having the same object in view, which shall become auxiliary to this, and shall contribute to its funds, shall thereby secure for the Prisons, in the State where such Society is located, special attention from this Society.

ART. 5. Each subscriber of two dollars, annually, shall be a Member.

ART. 6. Each subscriber of thirty dollars, at one time, shall be a Member for Life.

ART. 7. Each subscriber of ten dollars, annually, shall be a Director.

ART. 8. Each subscriber of one hundred dollars, or who shall by one additional payment increase his original subscription to one hundred dollars, shall be a Director for Life.

ART. 9. The Officers of this Society shall be, a President, as many Vice-Presidents as shall be deemed expedient, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, to be chosen annually, and a Board of Managers, whose duty it shall be to conduct the business of the Society. This Board shall consist of six clergymen and six laymen, of whom nine shall reside in the city of Boston, and five shall constitute a quorum. One fourth part of the whole number, in the order of appointment, shall go out of office at the expiration of each year, but shall be re-eligible.

Every Minister of the Gospel, who is a member of this Society, shall be entitled to meet and deliberate with the Board of Managers.

The Managers shall call special meetings of the Society, and fill such vacancies as may occur, by death or otherwise, in their own Board.

ART. 10. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 11. Directors shall be entitled to meet and vote at all meetings of the Board of Managers.

ART. 12. The annual meetings of this Society shall be held in Boston, on the Friday succeeding the General Election, when, besides choosing the officers as specified in the ninth article, the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

ART. 13. The Managers shall meet, once in two months, or oftener if necessary, at such place, in the city of Boston, as they shall appoint.

ART. 14. At the meetings of the Society, and of the Managers, the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President first on the list then present, and in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents, such member as shall be appointed for that purpose, shall preside.

ART. 15. The Secretary, in concurrence with two of the Managers, or, in the absence of the Secretary, any three of the Managers, may call special meetings of the Board.

ART. 16. The minutes of every meeting shall be signed by the Chairman.

ART. 17. The Managers shall have the power of appointing such persons as have rendered essential services to the Society either Members for Life or Directors for Life.

ART. 18. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution except by the Society, at an annual meeting, on the recommendation of the Board of Managers.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Society held its Second Annual Meeting, in the Vestry of Hanover Church, Boston, on Friday, June 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Rev. WILLIAM JENKS, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, took the chair, and, at his request, the Rev. ELI BIRCHARD addressed the Throne of Grace.

The Treasurer, Mr. ASA WARD, read his Report, and the certificate of its correctness by the Auditors, Mr. WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, and HENRY HILL, Esq.

The Officers for the ensuing year were then elected, and the Society adjourned to meet in the Church at 4 o'clock, to hear the Report of the Managers, and Addresses.

The Society met according to adjournment. JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq. took the chair, and, at his request, the Rev. HOWARD MALCOLM addressed the Throne of Grace.

The Report of the Managers was then read by the Secretary.

On motion of LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq. seconded by Hon. SAMUEL M. HOPKINS,

RESOLVED, That the Report which has now been read be accepted, and referred to the Managers to be published.

On motion of Rev. DANIEL SHARP, seconded by JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq.

RESOLVED, That the attention which this object has received from the Chief Magistrates and Legislatures of several States is a source of great gratification and encouragement to all the friends of the Society, and demands their special gratitude to the Saviour of the world.

On motion of Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, seconded by Rev. HOWARD MALCOLM,

RESOLVED, That the success which has thus far attended the Society's efforts, demands our fervent gratitude to Almighty God, and affords the same evidence as the success of all benevolent Societies, that this is an age in which the feeble efforts of man for the improvement of the world will be attended by the power of God.

On motion of Rev. WARREN FAY, seconded by Rev. B. B. WISNER

RESOLVED, That the object of this Society is one which commends itself to the attention of the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ as an object of PRAYER, because the wisdom and power of God alone are sufficient for its accomplishment; and, as these are given liberally in answer to prayer, it is of great importance that the objects of this Society should be more frequently and more earnestly remembered at the Throne of Grace.

On motion of Rev. ASA RAND, seconded by Rev. JOHN W. ELLINGWOOD,

RESOLVED, That the measures adopted by this Society for introducing the means of grace more systematically and thoroughly in Prisons, are worthy to be sustained and greatly extended by the approbation and patronage of the churches at large; because the church is required by the authority of the Saviour to "*preach the Gospel to every creature.*"

Addresses most animating to the officers and friends of the Society were made by the Hon. Mr. HOPKINS, and others. We are authorized to say, that the address of Mr. Hopkins will be published in a pamphlet.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Managers acknowledge, with gratitude, the continued smiles of PROVIDENCE. Enough has occurred, during the year, to convince us of the favour with which the object of this Society is regarded by the ALMIGHTY. The arrangements of God have been such, in regard to it, as to excite continual gratitude and hope : so that, if we had opposition to meet, we should not be disheartened ; but opposition we have none. Most heartily, therefore, do we offer praise for the merciful allotments of the year, and, for the future, commit our ways to the same PROVIDENCE, which has thus far guided our steps.

We had written this acknowledgment of gratitude to God, and were just ready to enter upon a new year, without any providential dispensation, in regard to the Society, of a different character from those already described. But on Saturday last the Hon. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, First Vice President of the Society, died. Before this Society was formed, when it was generally supposed, that there could be no necessity for such a Society in this country, he was first to give his name and patronage, that an examination might be made. After it had been ascertained, that great evils existed in Prisons, and that combined efforts must be made to correct them, he was among the first to sanction the existence of a Society, and to give his name and liberal patronage to aid in the prosecution of its object. From that time till the present, he has watched its progress, and has not failed to extend to it his cheering approbation. What is said of him, in regard to this Society, is true in regard to almost all others of a similar character. His name was generally first, his subscription largest, and his patient continuance in well doing was as remarkable as the extent of his means and his cautious and judicious selection of the objects of his charity. In all these respects, he was so greatly useful, that our hearts sicken within us at the remembrance of his death. But we must repress our grief, for he has gone "*to receive his reward.*" We will endeavour, therefore, to forget "*our loss,*" and think of "*his gain ;*" we will be grateful, that we were permitted so long to share in his munificence ; we will pray that we may imitate his example ; and we will hope to meet his departed spirit in Heaven, where there is no more death ; and where we shall unite in the praise of Him, who, "*though he was rich, became poor, that we, through his poverty, might be rich ;*" saying, "*Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessing.*" Having thus noticed the death of our departed friend, we present,

I. A REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

1. *First Annual Report :*
2. *Journeys Performed :*
3. *Funds Collected :*
4. *Funds Appropriated :*
5. *Attention of Legislatures :*
6. *Valuable Documents.*

1. *First Annual Report.*—The First Annual Report of the Board of Managers has been published in four editions. A part of three editions have been purchased by the Legislature of some one or other of the United States; 500 copies by the Legislature of Massachusetts; 300 copies by the Legislature of Maine; and 250 copies by the Legislature of New York. The remainder have been distributed in North and South America, and in Europe.

2. *Journeys Performed.*—Journeys have been performed in the Northern and Middle States, amounting, in all, to nearly 3000 miles. The object, in these journeys, has been to visit Prisons, and collect facts; to excite the public attention to the object of the Society, and collect funds; to raise committees in the Legislatures of different States, and lay before such committees and other members the facts already collected.

3. *Funds Collected.*—Funds, amounting to \$2238 18, have been collected in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey. In donations, \$914 62: in annual subscriptions, \$269 00: in life subscriptions, \$750 00: in books for the Chaplain at Auburn, \$120 00: in payment for the First Report, from the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, and New York, \$180 00: from other sources, \$119 46. Total, \$2238 18.

4. *Funds Appropriated.*—Funds have been appropriated, for the salary, travelling expenses, stationary, and postage of the Secretary, \$1200: for the salary of the Chaplain at Auburn, \$533 34: for religious services in other Prisons, \$60 50: for printing four editions of the First Report, \$559 75: for copperplate engraving, and other incidental expenses, \$86 22. Total, \$2430 79: leaving a balance against the Society, in favor of the Treasurer, of \$201 61.

5. *Attention of Legislatures.*—In the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, Committees on Prisons have been raised; by whose attention an opportunity has been afforded to the Secretary of the Society to meet many members of the Legislature in each of the States mentioned, for the purpose of stating such facts, concerning the interior of Prisons, as have been disclosed in the progress of our investigations. This operation has led to important results.

6. *Valuable Documents.*—Among the valuable documents published during the year are the following:

Annual Report of the State Prison, Thomaston, Maine; by DANIEL ROSE, Keeper.

Report of the Commissioners of the Massachusetts Legislature on the Prison at Charlestown, accompanied with a bill; by Messrs. WHITE, LELAND, and SUMNER.

Report of the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on County Prisons, accompanied with two bills ; one for the improvement of Prisons, and one for the relief of Lunatics ; GEORGE BLISS, Chairman.

Report of the Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature, proposing the abandonment of Newgate, and the building of a new Prison at Weathersfield ; by MARTIN WELLS.

A brief account of the New York State Prison at Auburn, together with a compendium of criminal law ; by G. POWERS, Agent and Keeper.

Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Auburn, January, 1827 ; containing an account of the reformation of 52 convicts who have been discharged.

Report of the Commissioners of the Legislature of New York, appointed to examine the Prison at Auburn, and report to the Legislature whether any abuses had existed in regard to the mode of punishment ; by SAMUEL M. HOPKINS and GEORGE TIBBETS.

Notices of the original and successive efforts to improve the discipline of the Prison in Philadelphia, and to reform the criminal code of Pennsylvania ; by ROBERTS VAUX.

Report of the Superintendent of the Public Buildings in Washington, D. C., on the Penitentiary system ; by CHARLES BULFINCH, Esq.

Observations on Penitentiary Discipline, addressed to William Roscoe, Esq., of Liverpool, Eng. ; by STEPHEN ALLEN.

Second Annual Report of the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York.

II. PRINCIPAL EVILS.

1. *Bad Officers :*
2. *Great Expense :*
3. *A Community of Villains :*
4. *Unrestrained Intercourse :*
5. *Corrupt Teachers :*
6. *Arts of Mischief :*
7. *Unnatural Crime :*
8. *Combinations against Society :*
9. *Imprisonment of Youth and Children :*
10. *Imprisonment of Lunatics :*
11. *Mortality in the Prisons of New York and Philadelphia :*
12. *Causes of Crime :*
13. *Inattention of the Christian Community.*

1. *Bad Officers.*—In the Maine Prison, which has been in operation only three years, Dr. ROSE, the superintendent, stated, that three or four cases of malepractise had already occurred among the assistant keepers ; such as intemperance, furnishing forbidden articles to convicts, &c., for which they had been discharged.

In the New Hampshire Prison, Mr. PILSBURY, the former superintendent, mentioned, as one of the greatest difficulties in the Penitentiary system, the insubordination occasioned by the frequent changes among the assistant keepers, and the difficulty of obtaining men of proper

character for the compensation allowed them. Escapes have been effected in that Prison, either through the negligence or connivance of assistant keepers, and improper familiarity has been contracted between them and the convicts.

In the Massachusetts Prison, a keeper was detected, three times in succession, by Mr. SOLEY, one of the Directors, in furnishing bills to be altered, and materials to alter them, to a convict. A warrant was issued for him ; but he made his escape. Another keeper was discharged soon after, on suspicion of improper conduct ; and in a communication, made by the Directors to the Governor, in the autumn of 1825, and by him submitted to the Legislature, several other cases are mentioned of malepractice by contractors and assistant keepers, and discharge for the same.

In Newgate, the Old Prison in Granby, Conn., there has been great complaint on this ground.

THOMAS EDDY, of New York, in a pamphlet on Prison Discipline, mentions a case, in which a number of desperate villains, in one room, within the walls of a Prison, were engaged in the business of counterfeit money, and were enabled to prosecute it by the connivance and assistance of a keeper.

Even in the Prison at Auburn, which is in many respects so worthy of commendation, the Commissioners mention, in a late Report to the Legislature, that "one Terrence Heeney, who was never fit for the trust of a guard, was three times appointed to that place, and three times removed for misconduct." They also say, that "several other cases have been proved of the appointment of incompetent or unfit men ; but, in general, they were removed as soon as their unfitness became known."

Mr. LYNDs, the superintendent of the Prison at Sing Sing, speaks of the character required in this situation as peculiar : viz. equanimity, quick discernment of character, impartiality, resolution, vigilance, promptitude, besides honesty and temperance, and, more than all, a habit of seeing much and saying little. He has not been without his difficulties in getting the right men. He mentions a case, in which an assistant keeper at Auburn was detected in employing convicts to steal for him.

ROBERTS VAUX, of Philadelphia, in a pamphlet entitled "Original and successive Efforts to improve the Condition of Prisons," &c., mentions, that, in the Prison in Philadelphia, many years since, "the keeper had been a long time connected with criminals, under circumstances which caused him to be suspected of a more intimate knowledge of the depredations committed in the city, than comported with that unblemished reputation, which ought to belong to such an officer."

In the Baltimore Penitentiary, an officer was understood to say, that two assistant keepers had been discharged for circulating counterfeit money for convicts.

2. *Great Expense.*—The New Hampshire Prison in 1819 cost the State \$4,235 61. The average number of prisoners does not exceed 70. The whole annual expense for food, clothing, and bedding, in the Prison, for the year ending May 1, 1822, was \$19 52 per man : i. e. \$1,366 40, for 70. Salary of the officers, \$1,565, and board of three men, say \$100 each ; making a sum total of expenses for food,

clothing, bedding, salary of the officers and their board, of \$2,931 40. For what, then, was the remaining expense of \$1,304 21 incurred? and what was done with the proceeds of the labor of the convicts? In 1825, in the same Prison, the gain to the State, from the labor of the same number of convicts, after defraying every expense of food, clothing, bedding, salary and board of officers, was \$5,340 61.

In the Massachusetts Prison, the total expense to the State of supporting the Prison nine years, from 1814 to 1824, was \$78,328 44. The average number of convicts was 303. During the last three years, the total income, after defraying every expense, has exceeded \$20,000. And, even during the latter period, it was ascertained, by a Committee of the Legislature, and so published in their Report, that one of the assistant keepers, whose nominal salary is \$354, received, in addition, in one year, the sum of \$3,002 25, from the Prison; "a yearly income greater than that of any officer in the Commonwealth." The Report containing this extraordinary fact is signed by THOMAS I. GOODWIN, Chairman of the Committee.

In the Connecticut Prison, the total expense to the State of supporting the Prison from 1790 to 1826 was \$214,611 38. The number of convicts has seldom equalled 100. The expense of this wretched Prison the last twelve years, the average number of prisoners being less than 100, has been \$101,552 30. In 1817, 18, and 19, the average expense was \$12,192 50, annually. At this rate, if the number of prisoners had been equal to the number in Massachusetts, the annual expense of supporting the establishment would have been \$36,577 50; while in Massachusetts the income from the Prison was more than \$9,000 the last year, and more than \$10,000 the year before. The Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature, in their late Report, say, "if the Prisons of other States can be thus advantageously managed, we have yet to learn the reason why it cannot be done in Connecticut."

In the State Prison in New York city, the total expense to the State, in twenty years, from 1803 to 1823, was \$381,302 32. In five different years, during this period, the expense was \$30,000, or more, each year. The Inspectors, in their last Report to the Legislature, state, that, from the year 1816 to 1822, inclusive, the average amount per annum, paid from the treasury, was \$40,949. The average number of prisoners, during this period, was 603. The expense of their support, besides the proceeds of their own labor, was nearly equal to the annual expense of the public schools in Boston, in which are instructed about 7,000 children.

In the State Prison at Lamberton, N. J., the annual expense is about \$4,000. The average number of prisoners does not exceed 70. At this rate, if the number of prisoners had been equal to the number in New York, i. e. 603, the expense to the State would have been \$34,457, annually.

In the Old County Prison in Philadelphia, used as a State Prison, it is understood that the annual expense is about \$30,000. It is very difficult, however, to obtain any authentic documents on this subject from this Prison.

In the Auburn Prison, which is a specimen of industry seldom equalled, and which affords specimens of work in different branches

of mechanical business not easily surpassed, where the men are required to work all day, from an early hour in the morning till near sunset, for the benefit of the Institution, with only the exception of sufficient time to eat their meals, the Prison being located in a part of the country where provisions are cheap, 433 convicts labored hard, the whole of the last year, and did not earn enough to defray the expenses of the Institution by \$10,195 88. The Commissioners report to the Legislature, as a great abuse in this Prison, the insufficient compensation for which men are hired to contractors, and on this part of the subject they say, in conclusion, "we adhere to the opinion expressed in our former Report, that this, and every other State Prison, ought to support its own expenses, and, with proper management, it can be made to do so."

3. *A Community of Villains.*—In the Maine Prison, the superintendent furnished the names of nineteen convicts, which is more than one fifth part of the whole number, from the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., and five from the State Prison in New Hampshire.

In New Hampshire, Mr. PILSBURY furnished the names of thirteen out of 66, the whole number of prisoners, who had been in the State Prison at Charlestown; three from that in Windsor, Vermont; and one from New York.

In Charlestown, more than ninety, out of about 300, are there for second, third, fourth, or fifth offences; also several from Newgate, Conn., and others from New York and Philadelphia.

In the Connecticut Prison, among 109 prisoners, were found old convicts from the Prisons in Massachusetts, New York, and Philadelphia.

In New York, they boast of having one or more prisoners from Auburn, and a police officer in the vicinity testifies, that they do not get one from Auburn where they get ten from other Prisons.

In New Jersey, out of seventy-two convicts, were found ten from the State Prison in New York city.

In Philadelphia, the clerk gave the initials of the names of thirty-four convicts in that Prison, of whom twenty-one had been in the Prisons in Philadelphia and New York; three in Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore; two in Philadelphia and Baltimore; five in Philadelphia and New Jersey; one from Auburn; one from Richmond, Virginia; two from the Prison at Columbus, Ohio; two who had been whipped in Providence; and, above all, one who had been in the Prisons of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Ohio, New Orleans, New Jersey, Connecticut, and whipped in Providence.

4. *Unrestrained Intercourse.*—In this community of villains, INTERCOURSE IS WITHOUT RESTRAINT.

In the Maine Prison, several prisoners were found *alone* in the Hospital; two shoemakers in an upper loft, in a small apartment, removed from all inspection; seven or eight in the shoe shop, without a keeper; three or four in the cooking apartments, in the same situation; two lodged together in twenty-two small cells never designed for but one prisoner each. Dr. ROSE states, that there is a surprising difference in the character of this Prison since it became necessary to confine two in a cell.

In the New Hampshire Prison, there is such a construction of the shops, and such unity of employment, and such vigilant inspection,

that the intercourse is prevented, in a great degree, during the day ; but then it becomes necessary, at night, to confine five or six together in some of the sleeping rooms, over which there can be no effectual inspection.

In the Vermont Prison, there is less wisdom in the construction of the shops ; the business is more divided ; the men are more scattered ; the inspection during the day less effectual ; and at night the same intercourse without restraint.

In Charlestown, there is one long brick building, three stories high, containing nine apartments in the basement story, in which were found, on one visit to the Prison, forty men, scattered about in the different apartments, without a keeper or inspector for the whole. In these basement story rooms as hiding places, almost any mischief may be devised, or wickedness perpetrated without detection. In the Hospital, too, are several apartments, and many invalids, far removed from the eye and ear of a keeper. All these, and similar hiding places about the Prison, are fit appendages for night rooms, so constructed that a keeper cannot approach them without giving notice of his approach by the moving of a heavy door, with its compound fastenings and heavy iron hinges.

In the Old Prison in Connecticut, if the prisoners themselves had been permitted to build a Prison, where they could have the greatest facilities for concealment, with the least possibility of detection ; where they could serve their master with none to molest them ; it is difficult to conceive how the end could have been more effectually attained. In a Prison constructed as that is, it must require nearly as many keepers as prisoners to prevent communication between the latter. This remark is applicable to the shops, and other buildings, scattered about the yard. In the dungeons, seventy feet under ground, formerly used as night rooms, some of the prisoners volunteered to return to them, as places of confinement at night, and assigned as the reason, that they could there curse, and swear, and fight, and do other unutterable abominations, without having it known to any one. There probably has never been on earth a stronger emblem of the pit than the sleeping rooms of that Prison, so filthy, so crowded, so inclined to evil, so unrestrained.

In the State Prison in New York city, say the Commissioners, " the prisoners, when the cells are unlocked in the morning, flock confusedly into the yard, and at the sound of the bell for meals they move like an undisciplined mob to the mess room." " In the yard, during working hours, numbers of them are to be seen walking in pairs, in free and earnest conversation." " The opportunity which exists in the Prison for conversation among the prisoners, and for the circulation of opinions and intentions within, and information from without, is an evil destructive of all sound discipline."

In the New Jersey Prison, the prisoners may be seen in small companies, in the different shops, in the cook-room, and in the hospital, without a keeper, entirely removed and concealed from the eye of any officer of the Prison ; and even in the solitary cells, so called, the prisoners are arranged on the side of a long, narrow passage, which gives them an opportunity of free and unrestrained intercourse, while

the passage is well secured, by a heavy door and fastening, from the approach of a keeper.

In the Philadelphia Prison, the keepers stated, that the communication was so perfect in the Prison, that every thing which was done by the government of the Prison, in the Inspector's room, was directly known throughout the yard by all the prisoners.

5. *Corrupt Teachers.*—This community of villains, whose intercourse is unrestrained, is supplied with teachers of UNCOMMON EXPERIENCE AND CORRUPTION.

Andrew Buck, of Philadelphia, aged 33 years, was convicted of larceny, in 1806, and committed to prison for four years. He was pardoned in July, 1809. He was recommitted in December, 1810, for forgery, on three indictments, and sentenced for three years on each. After he was committed to Prison, he had another trial, on six indictments, for crimes committed before his conviction, and was sentenced for two years on each; making a sentence of twenty-one years. He was pardoned July 16, 1816. He was convicted again, by the name of George Green, December, 1816, and sentenced to seven years hard labor. He left the Prison at the expiration of his sentence. He was convicted again of forgery, in less than a year, under the names of Andrew Buck, John Wilson, A. B. Green, and sentenced to hard labor three years. In a month after, he had another trial, on two indictments, for crimes committed before his conviction, and received a sentence of five years on each. He boasts, notwithstanding he has been so often pardoned, that he has taken eighteen Christmas dinners in the *Penitentiary* in Philadelphia. This man's intercourse was unrestrained in a Prison containing nearly 400 convicts.

The records of our Prisons show, that even the female convicts have been associated with persons of similar hardihood in crime. In the *Penitentiary* in New York city, the number of females, in November, 1825, was sixty-six; of whom twenty were committed a second time, six a third, two a fourth, and one a fifth. Charlotte Thomas was condemned to the State Prison in January, 1797, for grand larceny, for four years. She was pardoned July 14, 1800. She was recommitted April 14, 1801, for petty larceny, and sentenced for two years. After her discharge, again convicted June, 1803, for three years. Again discharged, and recommitted, on two indictments, August 12, 1806. And, after her discharge, was condemned the fifth time for grand larceny, on the 19th of June, 1813, and sentenced for three years.

In the Massachusetts Prison, Henry Wood, from Acton, Mass., was sentenced for life, for burglary, December 11, 1800: received pardon November, 1811: was convicted again for theft in Boston, in May, 1812, and sentenced for six months. He was discharged at the expiration of his sentence in November, and recommitted December, 1814, for theft, and sentenced for three years. He was discharged in December, 1817, and convicted of theft in November, 1818, and sentenced for life. He was discharged by order of the Court, October, 1824, and was recommitted for larceny, May 6, 1825, and sentenced for seven years. Not long since, this man was placed at the head of the cook room, No. 1, where were generally associated with him, at night, ten young convicts, who were selected because they were comparatively innocent.

These are selected as a few only of the many veterans in crime, who have been admitted, as teachers in our Penitentiaries, to a free communication with young convicts. Of course, they readily communicate the history of years to their young admirers, and through them this deadly poison to the extremities of the State.

6. *Arts of Mischief*.—THE THINGS TAUGHT IN THIS COMMUNITY ARE AS REMARKABLE AS THE CHARACTER OF THE TEACHERS.

The following table exhibits the proportion for counterfeit money in several Prisons :

	<i>No. of Convicts.</i>	<i>For Counterfeit Money.</i>	<i>Proportion.</i>
Maine,	93	3	1 to 31
New Hampshire,	257	24	1 to 10
Vermont,	534	51	1 to 10
Massachusetts,	297	26	1 to 11
Auburn, whole term,	997	119	1 to 8

Many of these men have been associated with gangs of counterfeiters, and are acquainted with their names, residence, principles of trade, language, and mode of operation. They can, of course, introduce their young pupils, when they leave the Prison, to this world of iniquity. Many of the men living in society, who are engaged in this traffic, are not suspected. They deal in this article on a large scale, and employ trusty runners, who are more likely to be detected than their employers. It is a little surprising, however, that these gentlemen at large have never suspected, that there might be such an undesigned coincidence of testimony concerning them, obtained from different Prisons, as to involve their character in suspicion, that would never be allayed till they were detected. The purport of this declaration will be better understood by the following testimony. The Commissioners appointed to visit the State Prisons of New York, in their Report to the Legislature, state, that one of their number endeavored, by an examination of the prisoners in solitary confinement at Auburn, to ascertain how far authentic information could be obtained, that might lead to the detection of others, and to a knowledge of their haunts, and the means by which systematic plans of villany are successfully carried on. The inquiries were directed chiefly towards the object of horse stealing, and the making and circulating counterfeit bank paper.

“It was soon found,” say they, “that the prisoners made disclosures of a very interesting character, and that in important particulars there was often an exact agreement in the narration of those who had not seen each other in Prison. In some instances, these disclosures cast a new light upon cases which we knew of before, and explained facts which, on the trial, had not been suspected by either the counsel for the people or the prisoner. The examinations contain minute details of persons, names, places and employments, plans of villany and systematic operations, by which vast contributions are levied on society.”

The Commissioners of the State of New York are not the only persons who obtain this information. About 700 convicts, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts; about 900 in the city of New York; and about twice as many more in the States south and west, are admitted to an uninterrupted intercourse with a community

in which are teachers thoroughly acquainted with the art of counterfeit money. The Commissioners obtain the information to correct the evil: the young convicts to guide their lives.

But this is an evil which does not merely prepare convicts for a life of villany when they leave the Prison. There is evidence of all sorts, that this business has been carried on within the walls of our Penitentiaries. Several cases have been already mentioned in which assistant keepers have been engaged in circulating counterfeit money for convicts. Besides, in a general search of the Massachusetts Prison, in the autumn of 1825, bills already altered, bills in the process of alteration, and small bills suitable to alter, were found on the persons of the convicts. About the same time were found between twenty and thirty copperplate dies, prepared and neatly engraved for the purpose of altering bills;* and, some time before, other dies of a similar kind, and an iron or steel press, having upright posts, and a cross beam, and screws, with a platform for stamping bills, in possession of one Ross, a well known and accomplished artist in this line of business. The officers state that this man had been extensively acquainted in Europe and America; that he could imitate any signature; that he was a prince in this department of wickedness, and, when confined in Prison, had the same facilities as other convicts for communication with his fellow prisoners. Who among men has a greater opportunity to do good than this man to do mischief?

At the same time there were two other men in Prison, named Withington and Flanders, similar to Ross, who, together with him, were capable of communicating, in this seminary of vice, to its three hundred inmates, more curious designs of mischief, from all parts of the world, than could probably be obtained in any other place in the State. The great superiority of these men consisted in their knowledge of the arts of counterfeiters; and before they left the Prison, and since they have been at large in society, they have probably contributed as much as any other individuals in this country to swell the number of convicts for this crime to the surprising proportion of one eighth and one tenth part of the whole.

COUNTERFEITING COIN.—The moulds employed in this business, and coin so neatly made as to escape the notice of an ordinary observer, have been found, according to the testimony of the clerk, in the Prison at Charlestown. The clerk was so obliging as to furnish to the Secretary of this Society a specimen of the coin, and he sought among the rubbish in the store room for some of the moulds, which he said had been lying there, but did not find them. This is small coin, and neither so heavy nor so bright as silver; nor does it ring so well; but it would pass in the hurry of business for small change.

The receipt and particular directions for making it might probably be obtained where it was made. If this could not be done now, there are men in society, who have been in the Prison, who can furnish the information, and who, when they were in Prison, had every facility to communicate it to convicts from all parts of the State. It was probably the desire to obtain this and similar information, which, in one instance at least, induced a young criminal, whose sentence was

* The credit of making these discoveries was given at the time to the Hon. WILLIAM C. JARVIS, one of the Directors.

a fine of \$ 500, or imprisonment in the State Prison, to refuse his brother the privilege which he sought of paying the fine, because, as he said, he wished to go to Prison to learn some things, which he could learn nowhere else.

THE ART OF PICKING LOCKS.—A young convict from the country has to learn, in a few days after he has joined his tutors in wickedness, that a lock and key are no more to be considered as security against thieves. A convict from that Prison offered, if any man would give him the impression of a key hole on a piece of wax, to furnish a key in twenty-four hours which would unlock the door. No such impression was furnished for him, nor had he any favorable opportunity to examine the doors of the house in which he made the proposal, and yet he furnished a single key which unlocks eight doors in that house.

The clerk of the Prison states, that Marshal Prince, formerly of Boston, lost the key of his iron chest, and after trying in vain a great many keys, and a great many smiths to get it open, he carried it to the Prison at Charlestown, where it was opened before he had scarcely time to look about him.

Mr. Harris, the superintendent, has had in his possession a great variety of keys, and single keys with a great variety of variations, taken from the convicts, which would open the greater part of the stock locks to which they might be applied. In the general search of the Prison already mentioned, and frequently at other times, keys of this kind have been found. The principle of the key is peculiar; which gives it the name *skeleton key*. The pod of the key is very open, so that it may avoid the wards of the lock; and it is so made that it may be removed from the stem, and another one, either wider or deeper, inserted. Connected with one stem are often found 20 or 30 variations, so that, by taking out one and inserting another, almost any lock of common construction may be opened. On a convict, who was expecting soon to obtain a pardon, a complete set of these keys was found, with which he had furnished himself, either as a convenience in the pursuit of his ordinary business, or as the means of getting access to his neighbor's wealth. This convict is since discharged on condition that he would leave the country; and it is understood that he is now in South America: a precious gift to these new Republics!

The art of making this key is not only understood, but the art of so altering small keys, that a small parcel of them will open a vast majority of all the trunks, chests, drawers, desks, bureaus, in a large city. The success in this art is so certain, that a merchant, living in State street, Boston, testifies that the large building of many apartments, in which he has a counting room, was opened within four months three times, and every door, desk, and drawer in it unlocked, by thieves, and the papers scattered in all directions.

Whether the Prison in Charlestown contributes at all to the accomplishment of these midnight robbers, may be inferred not only from facts already stated, but by an examination of the records of the Prison; by which it appears, that a great number of convicts, who have been several times in this Prison, were arrested and condemned for their first offence in the country; but, soon after their discharge, they

were detected in the perpetration of villany in Boston. In regard to Henry Wood, from Acton, who was five times committed, all the convictions except the first were in Boston. John Williams, from the West Indies, who has been four times committed, was convicted each time in Boston or Cambridge. Charles Adams, four times committed, all his convictions, except the first, in Boston. Betty Cook, five times committed, all her convictions in Boston. James Chipman, from Cape Ann, five times committed, all his convictions, except the first, in Boston. This is but a specimen from the records of the Prison of the sufferings in Boston, and of the depredations upon its citizens from the Prison at Charlestown.

PICKING POCKETS.—This is an art, too, taught in Penitentiaries, which has its appropriate instruments, its technical terms, its successful mode of operation, all easily learned by apt scholars from good teachers. The instruments are forceps, to insert in long and narrow pockets, and an extremely thin, keen knife, to cut through coats and pockets without moving them. The technical terms apply to the watch and pocket book, the pantaloons and waistcoat, the person who is to take the pocket book or watch, and the person who is to detain the gentleman from whom it is to be taken. The mode of operation is learned by practice in Prison, where the convicts steal from each other, and where they practise the art by way of experiment merely, and where instances have occurred of success in stealing the pocket books of visitors. Three instances of this kind, at least, have occurred at Charlestown; one on a man who went into the yard to sell fish to the Commissary, and two others. The testimony concerning these three men was furnished by the clerk, and that concerning the instruments, language, and mode of operation, by men whose testimony in regard to this thing has been of great service to the community.

7. Unnatural Crime.—There is evidence from directors, keepers, and convicts, of the existence, to a melancholy degree, of this abomination in Prisons. It has been said by the Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts, who has bestowed great labor in the examination of testimony on this part of the subject, and who, with great magnanimity, assumed the responsibility of stating the results of this examination, that “a horrible offence is here committed between wretches, who are alike destitute of moral sentiment, and without the reach of physical restraint. Nature and humanity cry aloud for redemption from this dreadful degradation. Better even that the laws were written in blood, than that they should be executed in sin.”

The Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature, also, having devoted much time to a patient examination of the evidence on this part of the subject, say, “that in some of our Penitentiaries, if not all, in which the convicts are placed in large numbers together in the cells, the crime of sodomy has been perpetrated, in numerous instances, with entire shamelessness and notoriety.” “If that unnatural crime is ever perpetrated, we should look for its commission among men shut up from all the enjoyments of society; among hoary headed convicts, condemned to long imprisonment, and whose passions and principles have been corrupted and degraded to the lowest point of debasement, and who are at night, in numbers from four to thirty-two persons,

locked together in cells which are not subject to official inspection."

A letter has been prepared on this subject, and sent as a circular to men in authority, with the expectation of rousing their indignation and strength, till Prisons shall be so constructed and managed, that this foul abuse can no longer exist in them. The detail of testimony in this letter is too horrible to be exhibited more publicly.

8. *Combinations against Society.*—An accomplished foreigner, a few years since, came to this country through Canada, and was arrested in the vicinity of New York for passing counterfeit money. He was condemned to the New Jersey Prison, at Lamberton, where he formed an acquaintance with a young convict, from whom he received information, that a family, living in a very retired situation, about four miles from Newark, was wealthy, and always had money on hand. Immediately after he was discharged from Prison, he went, in company with an Irishman, to the place described. He was dressed like a gentleman, and, when he came to the house, he found the man and his hired servant at home. He stated his name, residence, and object in calling, which was to borrow money on good security. The honest citizen, either suspecting the stranger, or choosing to loan money to an acquaintance, stated that he had no money to loan him. After viewing the premises carefully, he left the house, and concealed himself in a thicket not far distant, till the man and his hired servant had gone some distance from home. As soon as he thought it safe to return, he entered the house, seized the wife, who was the only person there, filled her mouth, so that she could make no noise, bound her arms, beat her head till she was senseless, rifled the chest, found between three and four hundred dollars, and made his escape. About six months after, he was arrested in New York, recognised by the woman on whom the violence was committed, and condemned to the Prison at Lamberton a second time, for 11 years. He is now in that Prison, and appears like a prince among the prisoners, to whom he may give, or from whom he may receive, information as the basis of future proceedings.

A similar case is mentioned in the following manner, by a person who was acquainted with the circumstances. Concerning this case, the Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature state, that "they were informed, by one of the officers of the Massachusetts Prison, there is no doubt that the robbery and murder of the late Mr. Gould, of Stoneham, was concerted in the shoe shop of that Prison." A convict confined in Prison was acquainted very particularly in Stoneham, and to the immense stock of good chances for villany, which are known in that place, he contributed as one item of his share, that the family of Gould lived rather retired, had about one thousand dollars in cash by them, and such other information as the case required. Four prisoners, discharged nearly at the same time, robbed and murdered said Gould. More than a dozen stanch prisoners knew of the deed which had been contemplated, and could name every individual concerned. Two of the wretches were apprehended; Daniels hung himself in Prison, and Phillips, after one or two trials, was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. The next morning after this murder, the clerk of the Prison said, within hearing of one of the convicts,

“Mr. Gould, of Stoneham, was murdered last night.” The convict replied immediately, I know who murdered him, for I heard such a prisoner say, before he was discharged, “a dead dog can’t bark.”

9. *Imprisonment of Youth and Children.*—The following table shows the proportion, in different Prisons, under 21 years of age.

	<i>Whole No.</i>	<i>No. under 21 years.</i>	<i>Proportion.</i>
In Maine,	116	22	1 to 5
“ New Hampshire,	253	47	1 to 5
“ Vermont,	534	75	1 to 7
At Auburn, whole term,	997	148	1 to 6
In Richmond, Vir.	201	30	1 to 7

From the above table it appears, that the proportion of those committed to Prison under 21 years of age, in all the prisons mentioned, is one-seventh part at least, and in some much more. It is sufficiently apparent, from the disclosure of the vices existing in Prisons, how great is the evil of bringing so great a proportion of young offenders within the corrupting influence of this wretched community. About three hundred youth are continually in a course of education in these high schools of iniquity.

The evil is not only apparent from the great proportion under 21 years of age, but from the tender years of a considerable proportion of this number. Children have been found in some of our Prisons under twelve years of age, who have been many months, and some of them more than a year, intimately associated with the most profligate and vile of the human race. The loathsome skin, the distorted features, the unnatural eyes of some of these boys, indicate, with a clearness not to be misapprehended, the existence of unutterable abominations, which it were better for the world if they had been foreseen and avoided. The greatness of the evil, if there is no injustice and criminality in it, of placing a child, and confining him there with strong bolts and bars, among a den of thieves, where he may be subject to any violence, and not be permitted to enter a complaint without the hazard of his life, has surely not been sufficiently contemplated. A case has been disclosed, as an illustration of this remark, which would be sufficient, if there was no other, to excite the sympathy of the world. But when we remember, that hundreds have been, and are now continually exposed to the same treatment, in these places of darkness, without the possibility of having even their complaint reach the ears of any except those who would rather put them to death than have their own guilt exposed, it presents an argument in favor of houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, which we are confident will not be unheeded.

10. *Imprisonment of Lunatics.*—According to the last census, there were thirty lunatics in JAIL, in the State of New York. The lunatic mentioned, in the last Report of this Society, as having been seen in a wretched condition in one of the Prisons in the State of New York, is since dead, and a coroner’s inquest held over his body declares, that his death was in consequence of sufferings he endured in Prison from cold and nakedness.

The instance has occurred in which a young clergyman, who was educated at one of our most respectable Theological Seminaries, be-

came deranged, and was found, by his friends, imprisoned in Bridewell, New York, in the common receptacle, hereafter described, of misfortune, disease, and guilt. As soon as the keeper knew who his friends were, information concerning him was communicated, and as soon as his friends knew that he was there, they procured his release.

In Massachusetts, by an examination made with care, about thirty lunatics have been found in Prison. In one Prison were found three; in another, five; in another, six; and in another, ten. It is a source of great complaint, with the sheriffs and jailers, that they must receive such persons; because they have no suitable accommodations for them. Of those last mentioned, one was found in an apartment in which he had been nine years. He had a wreath of rags round his body, and another round his neck. This was all his clothing. He had no bed, chair, or bench. Two or three rough plank were strowed around the room: a heap of filthy straw, like the nest of swine, was in the corner. He had built a bird's nest of mud in the iron grate of his den. Connected with his wretched apartment was a dark dungeon, having no orifice for the admission of light, heat, or air, except the iron door, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, opening into it from his Prison. The wretched lunatic was indulging some delusive expectations of being soon released from this wretched abode.

The other lunatics in the same Prison were scattered about, in different apartments, with thieves and murderers, and persons under arrest, but not yet convicted of guilt. In this Prison it would seem difficult, with the same number of apartments, and the same number and variety of offenders and offences, to make a more indiscriminate and improper distribution.

In the Prison of five lunatics, they were confined in separate cells, which were almost dark dungeons. It was difficult, after the door was open, to see them distinctly. The ventilation was so incomplete, that more than one person on entering them has found the air so fetid as to produce nausea, and almost vomiting. The old straw on which they were laid, and their filthy garments, were such as to make their insanity more hopeless; and at one time it was not considered within the province of the physician's department to examine particularly the condition of the lunatics. In these circumstances, any improvement of their minds could hardly be expected. Instead of having three out of four restored to reason, as is the fact in some of the favored Lunatic Asylums, it is to be feared that, in these circumstances, some, who might otherwise be restored, would become incurable, and that others might lose their lives, to say nothing of present suffering.

In the Prison, in which were six lunatics, their condition was less wretched; but they were sometimes an annoyance, and sometimes a sport to the convicts; and even the apartment, in which the females were confined, opened into the yard of the men, and there was an injurious interchange of obscenity and profaneness between them, which was not restrained by the presence of the keeper.

In the Prison, or House of Correction, so called, in which were ten lunatics, two were found, about seventy years of age, a male and female, in the same apartment of an upper story. The female was

lying on a heap of straw, under a broken window. The snow, in a severe storm, was beating through the window, and lay upon the straw around her withered body, which was partially covered with a few filthy and tattered garments. The man was lying in a corner of the room in a similar situation, except that he was less exposed to the storm. The former had been in this apartment six, and the latter twenty-one years. Such are the minutes taken from the keeper's testimony, in February, 1827.

Another lunatic, in the same Prison, was found in a plank apartment of the first story, where he had been eight years. During this time, he had never left the room but twice. The door of this apartment had not been opened in eighteen months. The food was furnished through a small orifice in the door. The room was warmed by no fire; and still the woman of the house said he "had never froze." As he was seen through the orifice in the door, the first question was, is that a human being? The hair was gone from one side of his head, and his eyes were like balls of fire.

In the cellar of the same Prison were five lunatics. The windows of this cellar were no defence against the storm, and, as might be supposed, the woman of the house said, "*we have a sight to do to keep them from freezing.*" There was no fire in this cellar, which could be felt by four of the lunatics. One of the five had a little fire of turf in an apartment of the cellar by herself. She was, however, infuriate if any other came near her. This woman was committed to this cellar seventeen years ago.

The whole cellar is 55 by 33 feet, and in it are five apartments, besides the space between them and the one already described. These apartments are about 6 feet by 8. They are made of coarse plank, and have an orifice in the door for the admission of light and air, about 6 inches by 4. The darkness was such, in two of these apartments, that nothing could be seen by looking through the orifice in the door. At the same time there was a poor lunatic in each. A man, who has grown old, was committed to one of them in 1810, and had lived in it seventeen years. The cracks of the door, as we opened it, were stuffed with hay or grass on the inside, to secure it against the cold. When the door was opened, and we entered the dungeon, he could be indistinctly seen in his cold and filthy bed. He said, however, that he was not sick or uncomfortable, and he appeared cheerful.

An emaciated female was found in a similar apartment, in the dark, without fire, almost without covering, where she had been nearly two years.

A colored woman in another, in which she had been six years; and a miserable man in another, in which he had been four years.

Amidst all this wretchedness, it was some consolation to learn, that sickness and death had been rare: a fact almost as incredible as the testimony of the senses concerning the various scenes already described.

Besides the lunatics here mentioned, others have been found in Jail, in different parts of the country, and considerable effort has been made to obtain data from which to ascertain the whole number of lunatics in Jail in the United States: by which it appears, that the number, in all probability, exceeds THREE HUNDRED.

11. *Mortality in the Prisons in New York and Philadelphia.*—In the State Prison, in New York city, the average number of convicts for nineteen years, from 1805 to 1823, inclusive, was 520; the average number of deaths 28, i. e. 1 to 18, or 6 per cent.

In the Penitentiary, at Bellevue, on the East River, near New York, a fatal jail fever has raged twice within three years. This has been introduced from Bridewell, where the patients, before they were removed, were suffered to remain in a room with a large number of other convicts who were committed for trial. This wretched apartment in Bridewell is the common receptacle of all the males who are committed to that Prison, and has contained at one time, in a common mass of drunkenness, lasciviousness, obscenity, madness, filth, lunacy, and fever, 90 persons. Whether the jail fever was begotten in this common mass of putrefaction, or whether it was introduced from the city, is a point concerning which there is some difference of opinion. That Bridewell, however, is a public nuisance, within twenty rods of the City Hall, in a city which is, in many respects, the pride of our country, is a declaration often heard from the respectable citizens, and, as such, was presented many years since by a Grand Jury: and still there it is. In the fever which was introduced to this Penitentiary from Bridewell, two years since, the keeper of the Penitentiary, and Mr. BELDEN, an invaluable teacher in the Lancasterian school, connected with the Alms House, lost their lives. Mr. Belden fell a sacrifice to his voluntary and humane attentions to the sick in Prison. It was no part of his official duty to visit them, or to go near them; but his noble Christian feeling carried him, as an angel of mercy, to administer to their necessities, and the sequel we have already learnt. It is believed that a physician, also, at the same time lost his life.

In the sickness of the present season, introduced to the same establishment in the same manner from Bridewell, one of the physicians was dangerously sick in March; but it is not known to us whether he died. If it is proper to arrest men, of whom many are discharged from Bridewell without being found guilty, and thrust them into a common receptacle of filth, where they are exposed to the dreadful contagion of a jail fever; it is to be hoped, that the sickness and death of valuable public officers will cause Bridewell to be removed; so that it shall no longer remain a pest house. When the Secretary of this Society visited Bridewell, this season, he was told it would not be safe to risk his life, even for a few moments, in the room in which most of the persons committed were immediately confined by twenties.

The number of persons committed, annually, to this wretched Prison, was stated in a public meeting, by a gentleman who was formerly the Mayor of the city, to be about 2000: of whom, the same gentleman stated, about three fourths were found not guilty, and discharged. The Prison, concerning which these facts are stated, is in sight of most of the offices of benevolence and justice in the city of New York. We wish all benevolent institutions a hundred fold greater prosperity than they ever enjoyed, and we rejoice in the powerful combinations, which have been formed in this country to promote them; for, besides the good which they will accomplish, it

indicates a public mind which will not disregard, after it is seen, so great a nuisance, such an utter abomination as Bridewell.

In the Old County Prison, in Philadelphia, it is stated, that the deaths the last year in the female department were about 13 per cent.; that boys had been confined in the hospital, diseased in a dreadful manner from a cause which may not be named; and, if the testimony of the keepers is to be believed, some lives have been lost in this Prison from the same cause. The average number of deaths in the Prison in Philadelphia, for six years, has been more than 36 out of 600—or more than 6 per cent. We have no heart for comment on these facts. We need only show that there is no necessity for such disease and dreadful mortality in Prisons.

In the Maine Prison, as late as August last, there had not been a death from a natural cause since the Prison was organized, though the average number of convicts exceeded 50, and the Prison had been organized nearly three years.

In the Vermont Prison, there have been seven years, in which, while the average number of prisoners was 108, there were only six deaths.

In the Massachusetts Prison the deaths in nine years were only as 1 to 49, or about 2 per cent.

In the Youth's Prison, in New York city, there has not been one death from a natural cause since it was organized in January, 1825—though the number of inmates has been constantly increasing, till they are in number more than 160.

In the Prison at Auburn, during the year from December 1823 to December 1824, the number of convicts being, at the commencement of this period, 310, and at the close 346, the deaths were only two. In six years, from 1817 to December 1823, the number of convicts exceeding, during each of the last three years, 310, the whole number of deaths was thirty. The Commissioners, in their last report, state, that a distinguished and venerable physician, from a neighboring State, visited the hospital with them, and saw all the prisoners from the shops pass in review before them, and then declared, without any reserve, that their health exceeded that of the country at large.

In the New Jersey Prison, the deaths in twenty-seven years, the average number of convicts being 70, was thirty-two, or less than 2 per cent.

12. *Causes of Crime; viz. Intemperance, Counterfeit Money, and Character of the Colored Population.*

INTEMPERANCE.—The superintendent of the Alms House and Penitentiary in New York, expresses an opinion, that nine tenths who are brought to that establishment are brought there in consequence of intemperance.

The keeper of the Jail and House of Correction in Boston, expresses an opinion, that three fourths who are brought to that place, are brought there in consequence of the same vice.

The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism in New York, say, this may be considered the most productive source of human wretchedness, in all its complicated forms.

It has been computed, recently, that the number of drunkards in

the United States is one hundred thousand, and the number of deaths, annually, ten thousand.

The following list of subjects from one of our Prisons will give a dreadful specimen of the iron teeth and jaws of this hundred-headed monster. It exhibits the name, time of commitment, time of discharge, time at liberty, of a select number of subjects, who were all committed to the House of Correction, in Boston, in every instance for intemperance. It is presented only as a specimen from the records.

MALES.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Committed.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>At liberty.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Committed.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>At liberty.</i>
H. A.	Feb. 1825.	April, 1825.	5 mo.	W. H.	Oct. 1825.	Nov. 1825.	17 mo.
	Sept. 1825.	Mar. 1826.	24 hours.		Feb. 1827.		
	Mar. 1826.	April, 1826.	4 mo.	J. T.	Jan. 1824.	Feb. 1824.	11 mo.
	Aug. 1826.	Feb. 1827.	2 days.		Jan. 1825.	April, 1825.	11 mo.
	Feb. 1827.	April, 1827.			Feb. 1826.	Feb. 1826.	4 mo.
P. C.	Jan. 1824.	May, 1824.	53 days.		June, 1826.	Dec. 1826.	1 mo.
	June, 1824.	Dec. 1824.	123 days.		Jan. 1827.	Mar. 1827.	
	May, 1825.	Nov. 1825.	1 day.	J. P.	Nov. 1823.	Dec. 1823.	44 days.
	Nov. 1825.	May, 1826.	8 mo.		Jan. 1824.	April, 1824.	5 mo.
	Jan. 1827.				Sept. 1824.	Jan. 1825.	20 days.
G. C.	Feb. 1824.	May, 1824.	20 mo.		Feb. 1825.	May, 1825.	114 days.
	Jan. 1826.	May, 1826.	9 days.		July, 1825.	Jan. 1826.	19 days.
	June, 1826.	July, 1826.	6 mo.		Feb. 1826.	May, 1826.	6 mo.
	Jan. 1827.				Nov. 1826.	May, 1827.	
P. C.	May, 1824.	June, 1824.	38 days.	S. S.	Dec. 1824.	Jan. 1825.	6 mo.
	Aug. 1824.	Oct. 1824.	14 mo.		July, 1825.	Nov. 1825.	15 days.
	Dec. 1825.	June, 1825.	22 mo.		Nov. 1825.	Dec. 1825.	70 days.
	April, 1827.				Feb. 1826.	May, 1826.	4 days.
					May, 1826.	Aug. 1826.	4 days.
					Aug. 1826.	Feb. 1827.	
R. L.	Oct. 1824.	Oct. 1824.	88 days.				
	Jan. 1825.	Jan. 1825.	21 days.	R. W.	Aug. 1825.	Sept. 1825.	5 days.
	Feb. 1825.	Aug. 1825.	2 mo.		Sept. 1825.	Jan. 1826.	72 days.
	Oct. 1825.	Nov. 1825.	2 mo.		April, 1826.	Oct. 1826.	27 days.
	Jan. 1826.	April, 1826.	1 day.		Nov. 1826.	May, 1827.	
	April, 1826.	July, 1826.	3 days.	M. G.	Dec. 1826.	Jan. 1827.	2 mo.
	July, 1826.	Aug. 1826.	17 days.		April, 1827.		
	Aug. 1826.						
I. M.	July, 1826.	Aug. 1826.	2 mo.	P. N.	Aug. 1825.	Feb. 1825.	32 days.
	Oct. 1826.	Nov. 1826.	4 days.		April, 1826.	Aug. 1826.	27 days.
	Nov. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	45 days.		Aug. 1826.	Feb. 1827.	
	May, 1827.						
W. D.	Nov. 1823.	Jan. 1824.	5 days.	T. P.	Oct. 1824.	Dec. 1824.	2 mo.
	Jan. 1824.	Mar. 1824.	11 mo.		Feb. 1825.	April, 1826.	
	Feb. 1825.	April, 1825.	2 yrs.		Sept. 1826.		
	April, 1827.						
H. S.	Dec. 1823.	Jan. 1824.	18 mo.	D. L.	May, 1824.	Aug. 1824.	10 days.
	July, 1825.	Jan. 1826.	13 days.		Aug. 1824.	Nov. 1824.	8 mo.
	Jan. 1826.	April, 1826.	6 mo.		July, 1825.	Nov. 1825.	2 mo.
	Oct. 1826.				Jan. 1826.	Mar. 1826.	
					Feb. 1827.	Mar. 1827.	

FEMALES.

C. W.	July, 1824.	Jan. 1825.	4 mo.		June, 1825.	July, 1825.	6 mo.
	June, 1825.	Dec. 1825.	7 mo.		Jan. 1826.	May, 1826.	4 mo.
	July, 1826.	Jan. 1827.	4 mo.		Sept. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	19 days.
	May, 1827.				April, 1827.		
M. S.	Feb. 1824.	April, 1824.	5 mo.	M. S.	May, 1824.	Sept. 1824.	33 days.
	Sept. 1824.	Jan. 1825.	5 mo.		Nov. 1824.	Feb. 1825.	7 mo.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Committed.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>At liberty.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Committed.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>At liberty.</i>
	Sept. 1825.	Dec. 1825.	14 days.		June, 1825.	Dec. 1825.	2 mo.
	Dec. 1825.	June, 1826.	50 days.		Mar. 1826.	Sept. 1826.	2 mo.
	Aug. 1826.	Feb. 1827.	51 days.		Nov. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	34 days.
	April, 1827.				April, 1827.		
O. B.	Sept. 1825.	Sept. 1826.	5 days.	A. H.	May, 1824.	Nov. 1824.	16 days.
	Sept. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	49 days.		Nov. 1824.	Jan. 1825.	8 mo.
	May, 1827.				Sept. 1825.	Nov. 1825.	16 days.
M. R.	Sept. 1825.	Nov. 1825.	9 mo.		Nov. 1825.	May, 1826.	4 mo.
	Aug. 1826.	Feb. 1827.	50 days.		Sept. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	11 days.
	April, 1827.				April, 1827.		
S. G.	June, 1824.	July, 1824.	3 mo.	E. A.	Sept. 1824.	Nov. 1824.	8 days.
	Oct. 1825.	April, 1826.	8 mo.		Nov. 1824.	May, 1825.	36 days.
	Dec. 1826.				June, 1825.	July, 1825.	2 mo.
M. C.	Dec. 1824.	Mar. 1824.	10 days.		Oct. 1825.	Jan. 1826.	2 mo.
	April, 1824.	May, 1825.	1 mo.		Mar. 1826.	Sept. 1826.	13 days.
	June, 1825.	Oct. 1825.	6 mo.		Sept. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	41 days.
	April, 1826.	Sept. 1826.	42 days.		May, 1827.		
	Nov. 1826.	May, 1827.	17 days.	G. W.	Sept. 1823.	Oct. 1823.	5 mo.
	May, 1827.				Mar. 1824.	Mar. 1824.	3 mo.
A. L.	Sept. 1824.	Oct. 1824.	2 days.		June, 1824.	Dec. 1824.	6 mo.
	Oct. 1824.	Dec. 1824.	34 days.		May, 1825.	Aug. 1825.	2 mo.
	Jan. 1825.	April, 1825.	33 days.		Oct. 1825.	Feb. 1826.	14 mo.
					May, 1827.		

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—We have procured the names of a great number of individuals, in different parts of the United States, who are engaged in this traffic.

We have ascertained, also, the great fountain from which it is issued; the rate for which it is sold; and the various arts used to draw innocent men into the business.

We have a list of 237 different kinds of counterfeit notes of the banks of 18 different States, and Canada. 37 in New York city; 43 in other parts of the State of New York; 22 in New Jersey; 25 in Connecticut; 17 in Rhode Island; 14 in Massachusetts; 11 in New Hampshire; 26 in Pennsylvania; 10 in the District of Columbia; 12 in Virginia; 11 in North Carolina; 10 in Georgia; and 45 in other parts of the country.*

* *Canfield's List of altered, counterfeit, and spurious Bank Notes.*

MAINE.—*Kennebec Bank*, 5's, dated May 1, 1818, letter C, poorly done.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Cheshire Bank*, 5's, dated November 6, 1820.—*Concord Bank*, 2's, dated July 1, 1820.—*Coos Bank*, 3's and 5's.—*Exeter Bank*, 5's.—*Grafton Bank*, 3's and 10's.—*Portsmouth Bank*, 1's, old emission.—*Union Bank*, 4's and 5's.

VERMONT.—*Burlington Bank*, 1's altered to 10's.—*Windsor Bank*, 1's altered to 3's.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Agricultural Bank at Pittsfield*, 5's, letter A, payable to H. Burr, January 1, 1819.—*Berkshire Bank at Pittsfield*, 10's, August 15, 1806, payable to E. Arden.—*Bedford Commercial Bank*, 1's. 2's, dated September 7, 1820. 5's and 10's.—*Boston Bank*, 5's, payable to N. Bond, dated September 24, 1824.—*Concord Bank*, 1's, payable to Roger Vose, letter A, July 1, 1820. 10's.—1819.—*Farmers' Exchange Bank at Gloucester*, 5's, July 6, 1808, payable to J. Russell, letter C, and January 4, 1808, letter H, payable to J. Russell.—*Hampshire Bank at Northampton*, 1's, September 4, 1818. 1's, 2's and 5's.—*Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of Boston*, 2's, of old emission.—*Phenix Bank, Nantucket*, 3's, letter B, dated 1st, 2d Mo. 1823. 3's, letter B, of 2d Mo. 1823, pay T. Jefferson.—*Suffolk Bank of Boston*, 5's, dated May 3, 1809; Parker, Cashier; Francis, President. 5's, letter C, dated September 22, 1818. 5's, dated May 1, and 3, 1818 and 1820. 10's, dated April 9, 1821.—*Union Bank of Boston*, 5's, May 13, 1823, payable to N. Emmons. 5's.—*Worcester Bank*, 2's and 3's.

RHODE ISLAND.—*Bank of Kent*, 3's, letter A, dated April 1, 1819.—*Commercial Bank at Bristol*, 10's.—*Central Bank at East Greenwich*, 2's.—*Cumberland Bank*, 2's, letter C, dated September 12, 1826.—*Exchange Bank at Providence*, 3's.—*Eagle Bank of Providence*, 3's,

We have already stated the proportion of convictions for this crime to several different prisons; in some 1 to 10, and in others 1 to 8.

We shall, in the sequel to the Report, show in what way the evil has been, to a great extent, prevented, in some of the States.

dated May 1, 1823, letter F. 3's, June 4, 1818, letter F, payable to James King.—*Franklin Bank at Chepachet*, 1's, letter B, dated October 1, 1821. 2's and 3's.—*Franklin Bank at Providence*, 5's, [there is no such bank.]—*Landholder's Bank at South Kingston*, 2's, letter A, dated October 1, 1818. 2's, October 1, 1818, payable to R. Clarke, letter A. 3's, letter A, dated June 1, 1823. 5's, letter A, dated November 19, 1818.—*Manufacturers' Bank of N. Providence*, 3's, letter A, dated January 7, 1825.—*Merchants' Bank of Newport*, 2's, [spurious] letter A, dated May 1, 1824.—*Merchants' Bank of Providence*, 10's, letter A, dated May 29, 1818. 10's, 1819.—*N. E. Commercial Bank of Providence*, 1's.—*Pawtucket Bank*, 1's, letter A.—*Providence Bank at Westerly*, 5's.—*Rhode Island Union Bank*, 2's, letter F, dated 1 January, 1815.—*Roger Williams' Bank*, 1's, President and Cashier's names engraved.—*Smithfield Bank of R. I.*, 1's, November 15, 1821, payable to C. Earles. 2's.—*Warren Bank*, 1's, January 1, 1822, payable to Samuel Angell. 1's, vignette bad.—*Washington Bank at Westerly*, 2's, dated July 1, 1821. 2's, payable to B. Pomeroy, July 1, 1822. 3's, dated March 4th, and some 7th, 1821.

CONNECTICUT.—*Eagle Bank of New Haven*, 3's, letter C, December 1, 1818. 5's, letter D.—*Hartford Bank*, 3's, dated September 5, 1819; Fox, Cashier, Caldwell, President. 3's, letter B, payable to H. Hendricks, July 1, 1823. 3's, dated September 9, 1819; William M. Cobb, Cashier, J. Caldwell, President. 3's, dated January 1, 1820; H. Burr, Cashier, John Caldwell, President. 3's, payable to H. Hendricks, dated 1 July, 1823. 10's, [spurious] payable to D. Watkinson, letter B, dated August 1, 1819, and January 1, 1824; Horace Burr, Cashier, and Nathaniel Terry, President.—*Middletown Bank*, 10's, payable at Mechanics' Bank in New York, dated May 1, 1817. 10's, May 1, 1819, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New York.—*Mechanics' Bank, New Haven*, 5's, letter C, payable to S. F. Lambert, October 3, 1825.—*New Haven Bank*, 3's. 10's, payable at the City Bank of New York.—*New London Bank*, 2's, 1820, other marks same. 2's, letter A, November 1, 1821, Thatcher, Cashier; Dennison, President. 5's, January 1, 1820, letter C. 5's, payable to E. Perkins and J. Monson, letter C, November, 1821. 10's, [spurious] letter C, payable to J. Jones, July 7, 1823.—*Phenix Bank of Hartford*, 1's, dated March 1, 1818; George Beach, Cashier, N. Knox, President, engraved. 1's, dated August 1, 1821, letter A. 1's, payable at Litchfield, August 1, 1821, letters A and O. 2's, January 1, 1818, letter D, well done. 3's, payable at Litchfield, dated August 1, 1818. 3's, dated August 1, 1818. 3's, dated August 1, 1819. 3's, payable to H. Hendricks, letter B, July 1, 1823; Sigourney, President. 5's, payable at Litchfield, August 1, 1821. 10's, letter D, 1 January, 1819, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New York. 10's, letter B, No. 1822, dated 1 January, 1821. 10's, payable to S. Sloan, letter B, July 21, 1821. 20's, altered from a 1 of March 1, 1820, letter P.—*Stonington Bank*, 5's, letter A, payable to W. R. Palmer, November 4, 1822. 5's, dated November 4, 1822, vignette coarse and light.—*Union Bank of New London*, 1's, letter G, dated July 1, 1821. 5's, payable to J. Mannene, January 1, 1812, letter C. 5's, letter C, dated January 1, 1822.—*Windham County Bank*, 3's, letters C c, dated January 2, 1823. 5's, payable to G. Cobb, letter A, February 2, 1823.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—*Bank of America*, 5's, payable to James Monroe, letter F, Sept. 1, 1819. 5's, payable to S. Howland, letter A, May 1, 1824.—*Bank of New York*, 1's, dated Aug. 1, 1819. 1's, old plates, payable to bearer, Dec. 1, 1819: none of this plate now in circulation. 2's, letters A and B, dated Dec. 1, 1819. 3's, old plate, payable to bearer: no notes of this plate now in circulation. 5's, letter D, dated Jan. 4, 1820. 5's, letter D, dated Jan. 4, 1825, payable to C. Stone or bearer. 10's, altered from 1's, letter B.—*City Bank*, 3's, letters A a, Nov. 1, 1819; very close imitation.—*Delaware and Hudson Canal Company*, 5's, altered from 1's.—*Franklin Bank*, 1's, payable to H. Astor, letter A, January 1, 1821. 2's, letter C, well executed. 3's, payable to D. Burlas and Lafayette, letter D, October 20, 1819. 3's, October 20, 1819, payable to C. Rodgers, letter D. 3's, letter D, dated July 13, 1818. 5's, payable to William Underhill, letter C, November 25, 1823. 5's, payable to R. King, letter A, February 23, 1822.—*Manhattan Company*, 1's, June 1, 1821, letter L, pay bearer. 1's, letter J, January 1, 1822. 1's, dated February 11, 1824. 1's, letters I i, dated June 1, 1822. 3's, very well executed, letter H, July 4, 1826. 3's, letter K, and some letter I, payable to William Bayard and J. McBride; closely imitated, dated May 1, 1825. 5's, payable to H. Rutgers, letters G g, June 1, 1823. 5's, payable to H. Rutgers, letter E, June 1, 1814.—*Mechanics' Bank*, 1's, dated November 1, 1823. 2's, January 1, 1814, letter H, payable to D. Mark. 2's, dated February 22, 1819. 3's, payable to J. Fleming, dated November 1, 1823. 3's, payable to H. C. De Rham, letter C, dated February 22, 1819. 5's, dated February 22, 1821. 5's, payable to F. Cooper, letter D, February 22, 1819. 10's, letter H, payable to De Witt Clinton, September 14, 1813, old plate. 10's, letter C, dated February 22, 1819.—*Merchants' Bank*, 1's, [spurious] dated May 1, 1824; E. Dudley, President, S. S. Clay, Cashier; [real] L. Catlin, President, Walter Mead, Cashier. 2's, letter B, signed Walter Mead, Cashier, Lynde Catlin, President, dated Nov. 1, 1823. [Observe in the bad notes the letter t, in the words "to pay the," is not crossed.] 2's, letter A, Sept. 4, 1824; Vroom,

CHARACTER OF THE COLORED POPULATION.—In the last Report, this subject was exhibited at considerable length. From a deep conviction of its importance, and an earnest desire to keep it ever before

Cashier, Watson, President; no such President. 3's, letter F, payable to bearer, August 4, 1815. 3's, letter F, payable to bearer, [illegible] just out.] 5's, payable to B. S. Colt, letter E, March 1, 1826.—*Phoenix Bank*, 2's, letter C, No. 1513, dated August 20, 1822. 2's, letter C, No. 2319, dated November 25, 1822. 2's, letter C, November 25, 1822, payable to J. Robins. 10's, [spurious,] letter B, dated April 1, 1822, Ross, Cashier, Low, President. 10's, [spurious,] payable to J. Pinckney, dated May 1, 1822; E. Cuyler, Cashier, H. Slidell, President. 500's, payable to Rufus King, letter B, closely imitated.—*Union Bank*, 1's, letter H. 2's, payable to L. Cheeves, July 19, 1813. 2's, letter A. 3's, letter E, and some of letter F, payable to G. Howland, dated May 1, 1825, closely imitated. 5's, letter D, June 4, 1818, payable to J. Platt, signed Jno. Low, and Amasa Jackson.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—*Bank of Albany*, 5's, old plate, June 1, 1807, letter E, payable to J. Sunders.—*Bank of Auburn*, 5's, letter A, dated April 1, 1817, and October 8, 1817.—*Bank of Chenango*, 3's, payable to F. Mead, letter E, September, 1818. 3's, payable to D. Woods, January 4, 1819. 3's, payable to Truman Enos, letter D, September 4, 1821. 3's, payable to J. C. Yates, dated November 1, 1823. 3's, letter D, payable to E. Williams, May 2, 1825; Milner, President, Birdsall, Cashier. 3's, payable to T. Enos, September 4, 1821, letter D.—*Bank of Columbia at Hudson*, 5's.—*Bank of Geneva*, 1's, letter A, dated January 1, 1819. 1's, payable to H. Bogart, dated July 1, 1821. 2's, payable to R. Troup, letter A, October 1, 1818. 2's, letter A, October 1, 1818; Rees, Cashier, Dwight, President. 5's, letter A, No. 1370, dated March 1, 1818. 10's, payable to R. Troup, dated August 1, 1823. 10's, August 1823, payable to R. Troup, letter A. 10's, payable to R. Troup, letter A, January 1, 1824.—*Bank of Newburgh*, 5's, payable to H. Miller, letter G dated 4 January 1817; poorly done. 5's, payable to N. Paterson, letter G, August 1, 1817. 5's, dated September 9, 1819; Walworth, Cashier, Belknap, President.—*Bank of Orange County*, 2's, November 10, 1815, payable to E. Burrell, letter B. 2's, dated July 1, 1820, letters B b, also 1's and 3's. 3's, letter C, November 10, 1818. 5's, letters C e, January 1, 1820; others, C, November 10, 1815. 5's, January 1, 1820, letter C, payable to N. Denton.—*Bank of Plattsburgh*, 5's, October 7, 1817, letter B, payable to S. Wells. 5's, October 16, 1817, letter A, payable to E. Platt.—*Bank of Troy*, 2's, letter Y, dated May 2, 1814, and August 7, 1814. 3's, letter Z, dated April 7, 1819 and 1821. 10's, letter T, and others, letter F. 10's, payable to Jesse Mott, letter X, dated January 3, 1812. 10's, B. Joslin, other marks same as paper.—*Branch Bank at Waterford*, 2's, letter A, dated September 6, 1823.—*Catskill Bank*, 2's, dated April 4th, letter A.—*Central Bank at Cherry Valley*, 1's, payable to P. Mayher, letter A, dated February 4, 1824. 1's, letter B, dated September 1, 1823. 1's, May 1, 1826, letter B. 3's, letter F, dated May 14, 1818. 3's, January 4, 1820, letter E, payable to D. Woods. 5's, letter E, January 8, 1819; Schermerhorn, Cashier, White, President.—*Farmers' Bank of Troy*, 1's, letter E.—*Jefferson County Bank*, 3's, dated June 4, 1824.—*Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany*, 2's, dated February 2, 1819; Olcott, Cashier, Knowler, President. 2's, dated November 1, 1819, letter X; Olcott, Cashier, Knowler, President. 3's, payable to C. E. Dudley, letter R, June 12, 1820.—*Middle District Bank*, 5's, letter B; A. G. Storm, President, D. Coolidge, Cashier.—*New York State Bank at Albany*, 2's, letter Q, dated May 1, 1819. 2's, letter O, dated July 1, 1817. Letters T t, payable to R. J. Livingston, dated June 4, 1820. 5's, payable to R. Livingston, letter T, May 1, 1821; signature poorly done. 10's, letter O, dated Nov. 1 and 25, 1820.—*Ontario Bank*, 1's, payable at Utica, July 4, 1823, Aug. 4, 1815, letter B, payable to J. Parker. 2's, Feb. 1, 1820; other marks same as paper. 2's, payable to B. Johnson. 5's, payable to F. Chapin, letter F, February 1, 1820.—*Ontario Branch Bank at Utica*, 1's, letter B, May 1, 1820 and 1821. 1 I-2's, payable at Utica, letter A, May 1, 1820. 2's, No. 1563, letter C, dated February 1, 1820. 3's, letter B, dated February 1, 1820. 5's, Johnson, President, J. H. Lathrop, Cashier.—*Utica Bank*, 10's, payable to R. Brent, letter A, July 1, 1819.—*Washington and Warren Bank*, 1's, payable to A. Bell, letter A, August, 1824. 1's, 1824, other marks same as paper. 2's, payable to I. Corse, letters B b, August 1, 1824.

NEW JERSEY.—*Bank of New Brunswick*, 3's, signed C. W. Dunham, Cashier, J. R. Raenburgh, President; payable to L. Dunham, March 6, 1817, letter A: no such plates. 3's, payable to J. Pool, letter A, February 1, 1822; well done.—*Commercial Bank at Perthamboy*, 3's, payable to W. Bruen. 3's, payable to John Bruen, letter A, dated May 12, 1823, and July 1, 1823; Whitehead, Cashier, Parker, President.—*Hoboken Banking and Grazing Company*, 1's altered to 10's; there is no steam-boat on the genuine 10's. 3's, letter A, dated April 25, 1826.—*Newark Banking and Insurance Company*, 1's, letter C, dated 22d September, 1818. 2's, letter C, dated January 9, 1822; Condit, President, Beach, Cashier.—*Paterson Bank*, 2's, letter C, May 1, 1819, payable to J. M. Reynolds. 2's, letter C, No. 421, dated November 1, 1823. 3's, letter B, payable to G. P. Harper, dated 1 April, 1818. 3's, letter C, dated May 1, 1824. 5's, letter C, dated May 1, 1824.—*State Bank at Camden*, 5's, payable to A. Gould, letter A, March 4, 1821. 5's, payable to J. Adams, letter B, dated January 7, 1822.—*State Bank at Elizabethtown*, 1's, payable to T. Salter, letter C, January 6, 1824.—*State Bank of Morris at Morristown*, 1's, dated January 1, 1818. 1's, letter C, January 1, 1820, payable to Jos. Cutter. 1's, dated January 1, 1820, letter C; no genuine of this date out. 3's, [spurious,] letter E. 3's, payable to S. Condit, dated June 1, 1820. 3's, letter F, dated Oc-

the public mind, till the remedy is applied, we present the following table, showing, in regard to several States, the whole population, the colored population, the whole number of convicts, the number of col-

tober 1, 1823. 3's, payable to Jos. Cutter, May 1, 1824, letter E.—*State Bank of Newark*, 1's, letter E, dated November 10, 1821. 1's, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New York, letters E e, dated November 10, 1821. 3's, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New York, letter F.—*State Bank at New Brunswick*, 3's, payable to L. Dunham, letter A, dated March 6, 1817. 5's, payable to C. Smith, letter D, September 12, 1819. 5's, payable to S. Bishop, letters D and E, February 12, 1821. 10's, altered from 1's, letter A, payable to J. Marsh. 10's, letters F and B, various dates.—*Sussex Bank at Newton*, 3's, letter D, July 4, 1818, payable to D. Ford. 3's, August 4, 1818; other marks same as paper. 3's, payable to D. Ford, letter D, dated March 1, 1822.—*Trenton Banking Company*, 1's, payable to T. Budd, letter C, September 22, 1818.—*Washington Bank at Hackensack*, [late Weehawk,] 1's altered to 10's.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Bank of North America in Philadelphia*, 5's.—*Bank of the Northern Liberties in Philadelphia*, 20's, payable to J. Jenks, letter G, dated January 1, 1815.—*Bank of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia*, 5's, letter C. 5's, payable to E. Evans, letter C, April 7, 1819.—*Bank of Pittsburg*, 10's, October 17, 1815, letter C, payable to M. Andrews.—*Bridgeport Manufacturing Company*, 2's; [no such institution].—*Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia*, 5's, payable to T. Astley, letter B, March 4, 1819; Williams, Cashier, Bayard, President. 10's, payable to H. Clay, letter C, January 8, 1821; Williams, Cashier, Bayard, President.—*Easton Bank*, 2's, letter A, dated July 3, 1815. 10's, payable to J. Post, dated February 1, 1824, letter C.—*Farmers' Bank of Bucks County*, 5's. 10's, payable to F. Pincor, letter A, dated February 6, 1815. 10's, letter A, dated September 4 and 10, 1819.—*Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Pa.* 10's, payable to P. Soley, dated 9th March, 1824.—*Gerard's Bank in Philadelphia*, 10's, letter E, payable to P. Soley, dated 5 February, 1825. 50's, letter B.—*Gettysburgh Bank*, 5's, payable to J. Kerr, dated November 1, 1821, letters C and D.—*Harrisburg Bank*, 5's, May 14, 1819, letter D, payable to H. Alward. 5's, payable to J. Ross, letter C, November 3, 1820, Simpson, Cashier. 5's, payable to R. King, letter C, January 1, 1823.—*Montgomery County Bank*, 5's, letter B, dated July 2, 1825.—*New Salem Bank, Fayette County*, 3's.—*Philadelphia Bank*, 5's, payable to V. Wier, letter C, January 4, 1824. 5's, payable to S. Tice, letter C, June 4, 1824; Campbell, Cashier, Read, President. 10's, payable to J. James and R. Shade, letter C, dated September 7, 1819, and December 8, 1820, same officers. *Silver Lake Bank at Montrose*, 5's, [spurious,] payable at the Union Bank, New York.—*United States Bank*, 5's, letter A, dated September 7, 1819; Smith, Cashier, Cheeves, President. 5's, letter H, payable to J. Peale, Jr. dated September 7, 1819. 50's, payable in Philadelphia, letter B, January 1, 1817. 500's, payable in Philadelphia, letter B, January 1, 1817.—*Westmoreland Bank*, 3's.

DELAWARE.—*Bank of Delaware*, 3's, payable to J. Erskine, letter D, July 7, 1824, Worrell, Cashier. 5's, payable to S. Bush, letters U and V, September 9, 1821. 5's, payable to M. Livingston, May 5, 1824, letter F.—*Farmers' Bank at Dover*, 1's, letter B, March 3, 1823; Comegys, Cashier, Ridgely, President. 3's, payable to L. McLane, letter C, September 15, 1815.—*Wilmington and Brandywine Bank*, 3's, payable to J. Jones, June 26, 1814; Byrnes, Cashier, May, President. 20's, payable to C. Adams, letter B, dated July 4, 1823; Evan Thomas, Cashier, John Forbert, President.

MARYLAND.—*Annapolis Branch Bank*, 3's, John Pinckney, Cashier, H. H. Harwood, President.—*Easton Branch Bank*, 2's, payable to Ns. Hammond, letter B, April 1 and 3, 1818.—*Elkton Bank of Maryland*, 10's, payable to J. Sewall, letter A, July 4, 1821.—*Farmers' Bank of Maryland*, [Elkton Branch,] 5's, letter H, dated September 4, 1819.—*Franklin Bank of Baltimore*, 5's, same date; Jas. L. Hawkins, Cashier, P. Moore, President. 100's, dated 1st December, 1819, payable to A. Leskin.—*Hagerstown Bank*, 2's, payable to D. Sprigg, letter B, November 21, 1814.—*Marine Bank of Baltimore*, 1's. 2's, dated November 2, 1819, letter D; J. Beir, Cashier. 3's, dated September 5, 1819; J. Burr, Cashier, Wallworth, President. 5's, dated June 2, 1817, pay to J. Rogers. 5's, C, text hand, payable to M. Morris, dated April 4th, 1826; signed J. Bier, Cashier, and Hezekiah Waters, President.—*Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore*, 2's, letter A.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—*Bank of Alexandria*, 10's, payable to H. Clay, letter D, September 1, 1824.—*Bank of the Metropolis*, 3's, January 1, 1815; A. Kerr, Cashier, J. P. Van Ness, President.—*Farmers' Bank of Alexandria*, 5's, letter B, November 5, 1821, payable to John Jay; Hoof, Cashier, Scott, President. 10's, letter D, November 5, 1821, payable to John Jay.—*Corporation Bank of Georgetown*, 2's, dated November 27, 1824, and December 23, 1824.—*Union Bank of Georgetown*, 3's, payable to William Penn, December 1, 1818; English, Cashier, Bradley, President. 5's, payable to B. Stoddart, letter B, December 20, 1815.—*Patriotic Bank of Washington*, 100's.—*Treasury Notes*, 5's and 10's.

VIRGINIA.—*Bank of Virginia*, 10's, payable to P. Quarles, letter D, December 10, 1812; Dandridge, Cashier, Brockenbrough, President. 10's, dated June 4, 1817. 10's, dated June 4, 1817; dot of the *i* in cashier's name omitted. 10's, payable at Richmond, to W. Bolling, letter B, dated February 23, 1819; Dandridge, Cashier, Brockenbrough, President. 10's, dated April 2, 1825, payable to R. Gray. 20's, letter B, No. 593, payable to J. Clark; Dan-

ored convicts, proportion of convicts to the whole population, proportion of colored convicts.

	Whole Population.	Colored Population.	Whole No. of Convicts.	No. of Colored Convicts.	Proportion of Colored People.	Proportion of Colored Convicts.
Mass.	523,000	7,000	314	50	1 to 74	1 to 6
Conn.	275,000	8,000	117	39	1 to 34	1 to 3
N. York,	1,372,000	39,000	637	154	1 to 35	1 to 4
N. Jersey,	277,000	20,000	74	24	1 to 13	1 to 3
Penn.	1,049,000	30,000	474	165	1 to 34	1 to 3
OR,		Proportion of the Population sent to Prison.		Proportion of the Colored Population sent to Prison.		
In Massachusetts,		1 out of 1665		1 out of 140		
In Connecticut,		1 out of 2350		1 out of 205		
In New York,		1 out of 2153		1 out of 253		
In New Jersey,		1 out of 3743		1 out of 833		
In New York,		1 out of 2191		1 out of 181		

dridge, Cashier, Brockenbrough, President. 20's, dated March 25, 1822; [] the words "Bank of Virginia," are placed in border on the right hand instead of the left; the word "Twenty" in the left, instead of the right.]—*Farmers' Bank of Virginia*, 100's, payable at Lynchburgh Branch, to William Radford, letters D and A, dated April 2, 1818; Hatcher, President. 100's, payable at Winchester Branch; Nichols, President, Hatcher, Cashier.—*Petersburgh Branch Bank*, 100's and 200's same, payable at Richmond.—*Richmond Bank*, 200's, payable to C. Graunt, dated April 2, 1825.—*Valley Bank*, 100's, payable in Romney, letter A, May 21, 1813.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Cape Fear Bank at Wilmington*, 10's, payable to G. B. R. Silby, letter C, November 3, 1814. 3's, payable to Samuel Craig, January 5, 1818; Potts, Cashier, Williams, President. 10's, payable to J. Smith, letter C, January 1, 1815. 50's, dated January 1, 1816.—*State Bank of North Carolina*, 1's, payable to James Collins, at the Edenton Branch. 2's, payable at Raleigh, to R. Smith, letter D, July 21, 1817; Haywood, Cashier, W. Polk, President. 5's, payable to H. Collins, letter C, November 5, 1814; Haywood, Cashier, W. Polk, President. 10's, payable to R. Potter, letter B, March 4, 1812; Haywood, Cashier, W. Polk, President. 20's. [] You may detect the 5's, 10's, and 20's of the State Bank, by observing, that on the right hand and on the top of the bills, there is a stamp of a die, with 5, 10, or 20, as the case may be, having around it 22 small circles or dots in the genuine, but the bad notes have but 20. They are generally filled up payable to H. Collins.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Bank of South Carolina*, 20's, no date, no name.—*Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of Charleston*, 5's; T. Blackwood, President, D. Ravenal, Cashier. 50's, letter D, September 4, 1823; T. Blackwood, President, D. Ravenal, Cashier. 100's, letter D, September 4, 1823; T. Blackwood, President, D. Ravenal, Cashier.—*South Carolina Bank at Charleston*, 10's, payable to R. Dever, dated 1824; Thomas W. Bacot, Cashier. 100's, dated 1823; Thomas W. Bacot, Cashier.—*Union Bank of Charleston*, 50's; [] no such bills issued by this bank.]

GEORGIA.—*Planters' Bank, Georgia*, 5's, 10's, 50's and 100's, silky, white paper. 10's letter C, payable to J. Minis, dated Savannah, December 14, 1815; J. Marshall, Cashier, J. Bolton, President.—*State Bank of Georgia*, 20's, letter K, payable to S. Hall, dated Savannah, October 27, 1821, of the Graphic Company's plates.—*Bank of Augusta*, 5's, 10's, 50's and 100's.

OHIO.—*German Bank of Wooster*, 10's.—*Western Reserve Bank*, 2's, 5's and 10's.

ALABAMA.—100's, payable to W. Tate, letter C, December 20, 1820.

LOUISIANA.—*Bank of Louisiana*, 5's, 10's and 100's.—*Bank of New Orleans*, 50's, dated January, 1817; also 100's.

CANADA.—*Bank of Canada*, 1's and 5's.—*Canada Bank*, 5's, payable to S. Armour, June 11, 1823; M. Kenzie, President, R. Armour, Cashier.—*Bank of Montreal*, 1's, payable to J. Findley, March, 1825, letter H; Griffin, Cashier, Gerrard, President. 5's, letter C, October 2, 1825. 10's, payable to B. Holmes; Griffin, Cashier, Gray, President.—*Quebec Bank*, 10's.—*Upper Canada Bank*, 3's, 5's and 10's.

Expense for the Support of Colored Convicts.

In Massachusetts,	in 10 years,	\$ 17,734
In Connecticut,	in 15 years,	37,166
In New York,	in 27 years,	109,166
Total,		\$ 164,066

Such is the abstract of the information presented last year concerning the degraded character of the colored population. The returns from several Prisons show, that the white convicts are remaining nearly the same, or are diminishing, while the colored convicts are increasing. At the same time the white population is increasing in the northern States much faster than the colored population.

	<i>Whole No. of Convicts.</i>	<i>Colored Con- victs.</i>	<i>Proportion.</i>
In Massachusetts,	313	50	1 to 6
In New York,	381	101	1 to 4
In New Jersey,	67	33	1 to 2

13. *Inattention of the Christian Community.*—It is a general fact, that the Prisons, in the Atlantic States south of the Potomac, are not visited at all by ministers or Christians. Of course they have no religious service on the Sabbath; no Sabbath school for the instruction of young convicts; and no attention from the philanthropist and Christian, to prevent abuses which may possibly exist in these miserable places. In all this district of country, it is not known that an association of benevolent individuals has ever been formed with reference to this subject.

In the District of Columbia, the miseries of its Prisons have become proverbial, and the real state of things has been withheld from the public prints, from regard to the character of the country.

In the Baltimore Jail, it does not require much time, unless its character is changed within two years, to perceive the effects of intoxicating liquors within its walls: an evil which could hardly be supposed to exist, if the Christian community in that city had been awake on the subject.

In Philadelphia, there still exists, on Walnut street, one of the most extensive and corrupt Prisons in this whole country. Its crowded night rooms; its undisciplined throng; its enormous expense; its dreadful mortality; its issues of highway robbers, incendiaries, and thieves, as proved by its recommitments, are believed not to be surpassed by any Prison in the United States. This state of things could not remain as it is, if the Christian community generally, in Philadelphia, had felt that interest in this subject, which has been felt by a few philanthropic individuals, through whose influence a most magnificent and costly Prison has been *partially* built. It is, however, to be greatly lamented, that this Prison will not probably be finished in less than five years: DURING WHICH TIME, AT THE PRESENT RATE OF MORTALITY, A NUMBER OF CONVICTS, EQUAL TO ONE HALF THE NUMBER NOW IN PRISON, WILL HAVE DIED. But more to be dreaded even than DEATH are the unutterable abominations, which are not of unfrequent recurrence in this Prison, and which cannot be prevented

while it shall continue to be occupied. Surely, if these things were known and felt by the Christian churches in that city, the work of reform would proceed more rapidly.

In New York, the miseries of Bridewell and the Penitentiary, in regard to jail fever and mortality, have been already described. But more to be lamented even than this is the contagion of sin, contracted in the indiscriminate mingling of two thousand persons annually, of all ages and degrees of guilt, in Bridewell. - It is not to be supposed, that a public nuisance, which has been presented as such again and again by the grand jury, should remain till this time, within twenty rods of the City Hall, in New York, if the churches of Christ, and the ministers of the Gospel, had done their duty.

In Connecticut, the opinion has prevailed extensively, nearly twenty years, that Newgate was the best Prison in this country; and yet a very imperfect representation of its character within the last two years has produced a great change in public opinion. If it were necessary, much more might be written concerning this miserable place, under each of the following heads: its filth; its punishments; its hard and unprofitable labor; its enormous expense; its unsatisfactory accounts; its proportion of recommitments; its abuses and contaminating vices. We are, however, disposed to draw a veil over the whole, since a new Prison is built, and the convicts are soon to be removed to it. At the same time, it should serve as a beacon, to be held in lasting remembrance, of what a Prison may become, almost in the centre of a Christian State, merely because its true character is not understood; and as evidence of the importance of visiting and describing such places; for no sooner were the respectable citizens in different parts of the State truly informed on this subject, than a law was passed, with great unanimity, to abandon the place utterly, and build a new Prison.

In Massachusetts, nothing more need be said concerning the Prison at Charlestown;—we only refer to the description which has been given of the condition of the lunatics in the jails of this Commonwealth and how, we ask, can these things be explained; on any other supposition than that they have been unknown? That this is the reason is rendered probable by the fact, that, when there were rumors only of the existence of these evils in the Prisons of this Commonwealth, a committee of one from each county was appointed by the Legislature to examine the subject. That committee has visited nearly every jail and house of correction in the State, and prepared a report, accompanied with two bills, providing for such changes, in regard to the imprisonment of lunatics, and other evils, as the case requires. It remains to be seen, whether such evils will be suffered by the Legislature, after the facts are known.

III. REMEDY FOR THE PRINCIPAL EVILS.

1. *Good Officers:*
2. *Profitable Employment:*
3. *Solitary Confinement at Night:*
4. *Hard Labor by Day:*
5. *Means to prevent evil Communication:*
6. *Means of Instruction:*

7. *Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents :*
8. *A Jail Delivery of Lunatics :*
9. *Attention to Health :*
10. *Attention to the Causes of Crime :*
11. *Combined and powerful Christian Effort.*

1. *Good Officers.*—*They should be temperate men.* It is injurious to see red faces in the government of Prisons ; for the convicts say, at once, these men indulge in a vice, which shows itself in their faces ; how do we know that we cannot tempt them to do other improper acts ; such as furnishing us prohibited articles, and thus enabling us to prosecute our designs of mischief here ; or letting us out to prey upon society, and immediately receiving us again to the Prison, as a place of protection ? If we cannot do this, we have no respect for them ; and, if they punish us, it may be because they are intoxicated. It is useless to attempt to do us any good, under the government of such men.

To prevent this evil, there ought to be no place of rendezvous, and no appointed time in the Prison for drinking spirituous liquors. This remark is applicable, particularly, to Penitentiaries. And in regard to county Prisons, there should be no tavern in the house of the keeper. The Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, finding this to be the fact in several counties of the Commonwealth, have reported a law forbidding it. If keepers of Prisons, in addition to all their other temptations, must be exposed to those of a tavern and a bar-room, the danger is, if they are temperate when they enter upon the duties of their office, they will be intemperate before they resign them. It is not to be concealed, that in some of our Penitentiaries are places of rendezvous for drinking ardent spirits ; very near to the gates of others are taverns, to which some of the keepers resort ; and in all are duties to be performed, which may make a temperate man feel the need of stimulating liquor. The keepers, therefore, should be men of inveterate sobriety.

They should be men of unceasing vigilance. The convicts are prone to idleness ; many of them never having been inured to habits of industry ; and they are cunning and deceitful, seeking places that they may spend their time in mischief. When, therefore, convicts may be found, in many places within the walls of a Penitentiary, removed from the presence and oversight of a keeper, it indicates great want of vigilance in the keepers. By a statement already made, it appears, that such facts are of common occurrence in several Penitentiaries. In others, the keepers are often found in considerable numbers in the guard-room, or lounging about the yard. There are some honorable exceptions to this remark ; where the vigilance of the keepers is scarcely surpassed by the never ceasing attention of teachers in Lancasterian schools. This is as it should be. Keepers must be vigilant, or Penitentiaries will remain schools of vice.

They should be men of pure and chaste conversation. If they are severe and passionate, or even petulant in their manner of speaking ; if they are profane and obscene ; if they revile religion, or even do not speak respectfully of it ; if they feel themselves at home, when conversing with convicts in perfect accordance with the taste and habits

of the convict; what is to be expected, but an amalgamation of officers and keepers in one corrupt mass? Some security may exist against so great an evil, by selecting men for this station of pure and chaste conversation, and dismissing those of an opposite character. It is painful to testify, that there are men, in several Penitentiaries at the present time, who are not an example in this respect worthy of imitation, and, more than this, who are confirming the habits of convicts in sin by their own ungodliness. This ought not to be. They ought to be men of pure and chaste conversation.

They ought to be men who fear God. What other security can be sufficient to restrain them from the temptations incident to their situation? Few men have greater temptations to fraud; few men have greater trials of their temper; few men become abusive and injurious with greater impunity; none have greater opportunities to learn the arts of mischief. What man, who does not fear God, ought to be placed in such a situation? It is devoutly to be desired, that men of this character should be found, in greater numbers, who will be willing to deny themselves some of the comforts of life for the good they may do in Prisons. They ought to remember, however, that their own principles should be very well established, before they expose themselves to the temptations of such places.

They ought to possess great benevolence. About three thousand of the greatest villains in our country are constantly in our Penitentiaries. They are placed under the immediate care of about two hundred individuals. The opportunity of usefulness, here enjoyed, is seen by what ELIZABETH FRY has done in Newgate, and what HOWARD has done in many Prisons. It is common to look upon these persons as more than mortal; while, in fact, they are persons of like passions with others. The great secret of their success appears to be, that they both LABORED MUCH, with great benevolence, in a department of human affairs, which most persons of the same spirit neglect altogether. This is undeniably the great reason why their success appears to the world to be so wonderful. The same powers might have been devoted to some other cause, with equal industry and perseverance, and the persons never have been heard of out of the circle of private friendship. These things are not said to detract from the immortal honors which belong to either; but to allure others of similar character to the same field of usefulness. If such persons could be found, not only to visit Prisons, but to become officers in them, incalculable good would be done. And is this too much to expect? Out of ten millions of inhabitants in this country, are there not a sufficient number, besides those already engaged, who have all the prudence, wisdom, self-denial, and benevolence necessary to qualify them for a most acceptable discharge of the duties of this station; and who not only possess the necessary qualifications, but the disposition, to enter a field of so great usefulness? The time, we believe, is approaching, when it will be more generally felt, that the station is one of great importance; and when persons of elevated character shall be made willing in greater numbers to accept the trust. When this is done, and our Prisons are furnished throughout with GOOD OFFICERS, then will much have been done towards making them, what they were designed to be, places of punishment, restraint, obedience, correction, and reforma-

tion ; and not what they have been, to a lamentable extent, seminaries of vice.

2. *Profitable Employment.*—This is more difficult, with bad officers, a bad location, and a great diversity of curious and difficult branches of business, than in other circumstances ; but in every Penitentiary, where hard labor is the business of the convicts, something must be radically wrong, if the Institution does not at least support itself. It has been done in Vermont, according to the statement of the superintendent, about five years, by weaving ; it has been done, and much more has been done in New Hampshire, a longer period, by hammering granite ; it has been much more than done in Massachusetts, three years, principally by hammering granite ; it has been more than done in the female department of the Baltimore Penitentiary, principally by spinning, sewing, and knitting ; it remains, therefore, yet to be proved, that it cannot be done in other Penitentiaries.

The following table exhibits the net proceeds of several Prisons, after defraying every expense.

	<i>New Hampshire</i>	<i>Massachusetts.</i>	<i>Baltimore, Female Department.</i>
1822	\$ 192,50		
1823	263,82		\$ 227,63
1824	1,799,61	\$ 312,78	302,04
1825	5,340,57	9,151,37	
1826		8,819,17	

3. *Solitary Confinement at Night.*—Sufficient evidence was exhibited in the last Report, that there is no difference of opinion among well informed men on this subject.

Melancholy evidence was also exhibited of the crowded state of the night rooms in several Penitentiaries. "In New Hampshire and Vermont, from two to six are lodged in each room ; in Massachusetts, from four to sixteen ; in Connecticut, at Newgate, from fifteen to thirty-two ; in New York city, twelve ; in New Jersey, ten or twelve ; in Pennsylvania, twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one ; in Maryland, from seven to ten ; in Virginia, from two to four."

It is the principal object here to show the progressive improvement and the present state of our Prisons in this respect.

In the Maine Prison, the number of prisoners in August, 1826, was eighty-two ; the number of cells fifty ; in twenty-eight cells, one in each ; in twenty-two, two in each. In Vermont and New Hampshire there has been no change during the last year.

In Massachusetts the foundation of the new Prison, to contain three hundred cells, on the Auburn plan, is laid within the walls of the yard, at Charlestown, and the first story of cells is partly built.

In Connecticut, the new Prison at Weathersfield, on the Auburn plan, containing one hundred and thirty-six cells, is nearly finished, and will be ready for the reception of all the convicts from Newgate in September.

In New York city, at the Penitentiary, on the East River, the partition walls have been removed from a part of one wing of the building, and thirty-two cells on the Auburn plan constructed.

At the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in New York, two buildings have been erected, on the Auburn plan, one for boys, containing one hundred and thirty-two sleeping rooms, and one for girls, containing sixty-eight.

At Sing Sing, thirty miles above New York, on the east bank of the North River, two hundred and twenty-four cells are completed, on the same plan, in the building designed to contain, when finished, eight hundred.

At Auburn, the number of cells exceeds the number of prisoners more than one hundred.

In New Jersey, the prisoners have been all removed from that part of the building formerly occupied, where the night rooms were crowded, and confined in the south wing, in cells designed originally for solitary confinement; but so constructed, that the prisoners can have free communication with each other, subject to no inspection from the keepers. The number of prisoners is sixty-seven, and the number of cells but forty.

In Pennsylvania, the new Prison at Pittsburg, containing two hundred and fifty solitary cells, on a plan, the ground view of which will be exhibited in this Report, has been so far completed as to admit prisoners.

In Philadelphia, the new Prison, which is partly built, has, erected within its walls, three ranges of cells, containing one hundred and eight, not yet completed, on a plan differing from that adopted either at Pittsburg or Auburn, the ground view of which will be also exhibited.

In Maryland, the Governor recommended, in his message to the Legislature at the opening of the last session, the erection of a building, in the Baltimore Penitentiary, for the purpose of solitary confinement at night, and an appropriation was made for the purpose of thirty thousand dollars.

In the District of Columbia, not only the new Penitentiary, but the county Prisons in Washington and Alexandria, are to contain cells, on the Auburn plan, for solitary confinement at night: the Penitentiary is to contain one hundred and sixty.

In Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, and Ohio, it is not known that any change has been made, during the last year, in the night rooms of the Penitentiaries.

It must be gratifying to every friend of humanity, and every enemy of systematic, combined, and desolating villany, to know that so much progress has been made towards providing in our Prisons suitable apartments for solitary confinement at night.

4. *Hard Labor by Day.*—Some of the reasons in favor of hard labor are the following: *it is productive; it is healthy; it teaches convicts how they may support themselves when they leave the Prison; it is reformatory; it is consonant with republican principles.*

It is productive. It has already been seen, that several Penitentiaries, in this way, more than support themselves; and the opinion has been expressed, that something is radically wrong in others, where the same is not done. This opinion is not expressed without the knowledge of a multitude of facts, besides those already stated, which leave our own minds as fully convinced on this subject, as the minds of the

Commissioners of the Legislatures of Connecticut and New York. The former say, in substance, that they have yet to learn, why a Penitentiary in Connecticut cannot support itself; and the latter, that "the Prison at Auburn, and every other State Prison, ought to defray its own expenses."

It is healthy. The London Medical Repository states, that the deaths, in the Prison at Metz, were diminished one half by the introduction of labor; and in the Prisons of France, generally, the mortality which, before the year 1819, had been in the Prisons of Paris, as well as in the provincial Prisons, one to twenty-three, had been diminished to one in thirty-three. This saving of life is attributed, chiefly, to one of the most beneficial measures of the Royal Society for the improvement of Prisons, viz. the introduction of labor.

In regard to our own country, it has been stated, that the mortality at Charlestown, Mass., at Auburn, N. Y., and at Lamberton, N. J., is about one to fifty, or two per cent.; in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and the House of Refuge in New York city, less than one to fifty. In all these Prisons hard labor is the business of the convicts.

It is true, indeed, that the mortality in the State Prison in New York city, and in the old county Prison in Philadelphia, on Walnut-street, has been many years one to eighteen, or six per cent.; even greater than that of the Prisons in France, in their most sickly condition; but, when the examination shall be made (which ought soon to be made,) of the causes of this dreadful mortality, there is no reason to apprehend that it will be attributed to hard labor. Notwithstanding, therefore, what might possibly be represented as an exception, the general fact, that hard labor in Prisons is healthy, will be admitted.

It teaches convicts how they may support themselves when they leave the Prison. It is a part of the admirable system at Auburn, and out of seventy-nine convicts discharged from that Prison, from whom information has been received, fifty-two have returned to their families, and are industrious and respectable citizens. The evidence of this most delightful fact will be exhibited in detail, in the sequel of this Report.

It is reformatory. The fact just stated is proof of this, as well as of the proposition for which it was adduced.

It is consonant with republican principles. This is sufficiently apparent; because it has been introduced in all the United States where Penitentiaries have been established; nor is it known, that there is any prospect of its being abandoned, except in Pennsylvania. And it is a question not yet decided, whether it will be abandoned there. We may, therefore, consider the point sufficiently established, at least in this country generally, that hard labor, which is productive, and healthy, which teaches the convicts how they may support themselves, and is reformatory, which is consonant with republican principles, ought to be a part of the discipline of a Penitentiary.

5. *Means to prevent evil communication.*—Solitary confinement at night; hard labor by day; vigilant inspection night and day; a place for every man, and every man in his place; using a token when any man leaves his place; the lock march from the shops to the cells, and from the cells to the shops; not permitting the men to face each other when their business will allow them all to face the same way; eating their food in the cells.

Solitary confinement at night. If the Prison is properly constructed, evil communication can be prevented almost entirely, when the men are in the cells, which is ordinarily twelve hours in twenty-four. It is worthy of remark, however, that the solitary cells in the old Prisons in this country, with hardly an exception, are so constructed, that the convicts can communicate with each other from window to window, or from door to door, without detection. A Prison, therefore, constructed like that at Auburn, after the model of which so many of the new Prisons are building, with such facilities for inspection, that one sentinel can prevent communication between two hundred men, is great gain. With a building on this plan, and proper inspection while the men are in their cells, evil communication can be almost entirely prevented during the night. How shall it be prevented during the day ?

By productive labor. It is much more difficult to prevent human beings from doing mischief, when they have nothing else to do, than when they are busily and usefully employed. This is a principle, in regard to man, of so universal application, that it is matter of congratulation and joy, that it is kept in view even in the management of Prisons. The busy hum of industry, breaking the stillness of the scene, as heard in the Prison at Auburn, is a striking contrast to the oaths and imprecations, the obscenity and pollution, the schemes of villany, and malignant soliloquies, which may be heard by the side of the solitary cells or gloomy dungeons in many Prisons, where labor has not been introduced, or in those States where a part of the penalty is solitary confinement day and night without labor. But with the aid of productive labor to prevent evil communication, something more is necessary ; for in many Penitentiaries, where labor is introduced, there is still much evil communication. How shall this be prevented ?

By vigilant inspection day and night. This is done most effectually, during the day, by assigning every officer a given number of men, for whose good conduct he is responsible. In the shops, he has his place of observation, where he may be always found during working hours. If he has occasion to leave the shop, he does not do it till some one is obtained to take his place during his absence. In this way, his eye, or the eye of his substitute, is constantly upon his men. When the men leave the shops to return to their cells, he walks by their side ; and when they are brought again from the cells to the shops, he does the same. In this way, if one keeper has assigned to his care, not less than twenty, nor more than thirty men, he can, to a great extent, prevent evil communication during the day. And at night, if the Prison is properly constructed, one sentinel, by walking continually in moccasins, on the galleries, or in the area in front of the cells, may keep silence among a great number of prisoners. Thus, by vigilant inspection, day and night, evil communication is almost entirely prevented. In the accomplishment of this great object, the keeper will be much assisted by having

A place for every man, and every man in his place. A convict should have the same cell at night, the same place in the shops, and the same relative position in the column, while marching to and from the shops. Thus if there is any communication, except between those who are near each other, it is interrupted and difficult. The practical effect of

this rule will be understood by the following illustration. A convict from a Prison containing several hundred prisoners, where this rule is *not* observed, said he could ordinarily see and converse with any prisoner in the establishment in the course of a day. On the contrary, where the rule is observed, old comrades have been in the same Prison, passed through the same yard daily, and worked month after month in different shops connected with it, without ever having an opportunity to speak to one another, and each without knowing that the other was there. It is not perceived how order could be produced, and evil communication prevented to this extent, without having a place for every man, and every man in his place. But sometimes it is necessary for men to leave their places : to guard, therefore, against the danger of having several gone, at the same time, to a place of common resort, it is beneficial to use

A token when any man leaves his place. This may be a small piece of wood, or a ring, suspended in the centre of the shop. If this is gone, some one has taken it, and the others must remain where they are. The effect of this simple and good design, in preventing evil communication, is greater than would be readily believed by those who had never seen an illustration of it. A person, who had the care of forty or fifty convicts, had reduced to order a scene of confusion ; so that the principal difficulty that remained was from the frequent escape of several, at the same time, to a place where they might be mischievous without detection. The evil was prevented with great ease, by using a token when any one left his place. Another important regulation to prevent evil communication is,

The lock march from the shops to the cells, and from the cells to the shops. This consists in forming all the men, under the care of each keeper, into a solid column, and requiring them to march off, at the same time, with a uniform step, in a solid body. The object is to prevent the prisoners, "when their cells are unlocked, from flocking confusedly into the yard, and, at the sound of the bell for meals, from moving like an undisciplined mob to the mess-room." This is generally an evil hour with prisoners ; if any conspiracy or rebellion is under consideration, it is then communicated. In the mode proposed, it is a time of as much order and silence as any other during the day. It is, in fact, a peculiarly favorable time to see the order and regularity produced in Prison by salutary discipline ; and if any one hour were to be selected, while the prisoners are awake, in which they do nothing and attempt nothing of an improper character, probably no hour could be found *more* free from guilt than this. Another regulation of considerable importance in preventing evil communication is,

Not letting the convicts face each other when their business will permit them to face the same way. This rule may be adopted in shops, for shoemakers, tailors, and weavers : also, among female convicts, when employed in sewing, knitting, and spinning : and on the Sabbath, when assembled in the chapel. In this way, the language of signs, whether by the hands or features, is prevented ; for the signs signify nothing if they are not seen. Now if the king of counterfeiters, or a prince in any department of wickedness, can be placed in the end of a long shop, and be permitted to sit with his face towards the convicts, and have them all facing him, he will be very happy in the opportu-

nity of communicating ideas by the language of signs ; but, turning his back to the convicts, and his face to the wall, he will feel differently. The principle, therefore, of not permitting the convicts to face each other, when their business will permit them to face the same way, is believed to be one of considerable importance. The only regulation remaining to be mentioned to prevent evil communication is,

Eating their food in the cells. This removes, at once, all temptations to mischief in a common hall. This regulation has been adopted at Sing Sing, and will probably be adopted in Massachusetts.

By observing these rules, evil communication may be in a great degree prevented, even where the men work in the same apartment.

There is another mode, which we do not approve, to prevent evil communication, which renders many of the above regulations unnecessary ; viz.

Solitary confinement day and night. On this subject, there is great interest excited, at the present time, in America and in Europe. It will be our object to present such facts as are known to us concerning experiments already made in this country.

In the Maine Prison, which has been in operation about three years, a large number of the convicts have been sentenced to six months solitary confinement day and night, and to a period of time afterwards of solitary confinement at night, and hard labor by day. A considerable number more have been sentenced to solitary confinement day and night, for the whole term of their imprisonment. This Prison is under the management of a gentleman, who has been a member of the Senate, in the State of Maine, and who is, also, a skilful physician. He has, therefore, been entrusted with discretionary power, by the Executive, to remove the men from the cells to the hospital, when their health and life required it. The former Governor of the State informed the Secretary of this Society, that it would not have been thought safe to inflict sentences of so long continuance in solitary confinement, if great confidence had not been placed in the discretion of the superintendent. The judges, however, and the Executive, when the Prison was built, were strongly in favor of solitary confinement day and night, and they wished to make a fair experiment. What, then, is the testimony of the superintendent of this Prison, on this vastly important and interesting subject? And what is the testimony of the Records of the Prison? The following statement is collected from the records and the superintendent. It exhibits the names of several convicts ; the length of time they were sentenced to solitary confinement ; the length of time they were able to endure it before they were removed to the hospital ; the length of time they remained in the hospital before they returned to the cells ; the alternation between the cells and the hospital to fulfil the whole term of solitary confinement ; and the suicide of two convicts in the cells. These are the only convicts who have died since the Prison was organized.

<i>Name and Sentence.</i>	<i>In Solitary.</i>	<i>In Hospital.</i>	<i>In Solitary.</i>
Joseph Bubier,	June 18	July 1	12 days.
62 days solitary,	July 3	July 8	5 days.
and one year	July 11	July 23	12 days.
hard labor.	July 28	Aug. 24	27 days.

In this case it was necessary to remove the man to the hospital four times, to enable him to endure fifty-six days solitary. The Secretary saw him when he was removed from the cell the last time. He shivered like an aspen leaf; his pulse was very feeble; his articulation could scarcely be heard from his bed to the grate of his cell, eight feet; and when he was taken out, he could with difficulty stand alone.

<i>Name and Sentence.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>	<i>Suicide.</i>	<i>In Solitary.</i>
Simeon Record, 70 days solitary, and four years hard labor.	Dec. 5	Dec. 8	4 days.

At half past seven o'clock, on Wednesday morning, he was found dead, having hung himself to the grate of the cell with a piece of the lashing of his hammock.

<i>Name and Sentence.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>	<i>At Labor.</i>	<i>In Solitary.</i>
Isaac Martin, 60 days solitary, and 3 months hard labor.	March 27 July 1	April 20 July 26	24 days. 25 days.

Isaac Martin cut his throat in his cell July 26, when he was removed to the hospital, where he remained nine days, and died.

<i>Name and Sentence.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>	<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>
Elisha Cole, 100 days solitary.	Nov. 6 Jan. 4	Dec. 28 Feb. 22	52 days. 48 days.

<i>Name and Sentence.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>	<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>
Socrates Howe, 6 months solitary.	July 4 Sept. 21 Dec. 2 Jan. 19	Sept. 7 Nov. 7 Jan. 16 Feb. 12	66 days. 47 days. 44 days. 23 days.

<i>Name and Sentence.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>	<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>
Nathaniel Parsons, 6 months solitary.	July 3 Aug. 19 Aug. 28	Aug. 16 Aug. 27 Sept. 17	43 days. 8 days. 20 days.

This man remained in the hospital, after his discharge from the cell the last time, from September 17 till December 3, when he was pardoned on account of ill health.

<i>Name and Sentence.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>	<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>
Edmund Eastman, 4 months solitary.	Sept. 9	Jan. 9	4 months.

This man endured the whole period, without leaving the cell.

Asa Allen was sentenced to six months solitary and two years three months and fourteen days hard labor. He went immediately into solitary, and remained seventy-four days without interruption. At the end of this period, he came out in good health, and performed a good day's labor in the quarry. Dr. ROSE expresses the opinion, that this man would live in solitary confinement about as well and as long as any where else. He has been a *soldier*, and has been accustomed to the hardships of a camp. He has been a wanderer in the world, without a home. It is not material to him where he is. The keeper thinks that six months solitary to this man would not be a greater

punishment than fifteen days to a convict who had been accustomed to the comforts of life : also, that he would rather endure six months solitary confinement than ten stripes.

John Stevens and John Cain both entered the Prison at the same time, under sentence of three months solitary, and both endured the whole period without interruption, having received nothing except the usual allowance of bread and water, and a little camphor to rub on their heads.

Benjamin Williams, also, endured three months solitary without interruption.

But, in general, the superintendent states, that nearly as much time is necessary in the hospital to fulfil long, solitary sentences, as in the cells. He also expresses an opinion, in his last report to the Legislature, that long periods of solitary imprisonment inflicted on convicts, is worse than useless as a means of reformation. The character of the superintendent of this Prison is such, that the opinions expressed by him on this subject, as the results of his experience, will be thought worthy of particular consideration. He says, "the great diversity of character, as it respects habits and temperament of body and mind, renders solitary imprisonment a very unequal punishment. Some persons will endure solitary confinement without appearing to be much debilitated, either in body or mind, while others sink under much less, and, if the punishment was unremittingly continued, would die, or become incurably insane.

"However persons of strong minds, who suffer in what they deem a righteous cause, may be able to endure solitary confinement, and retain their bodily and mental vigor, yet it is not to be expected of criminals, with minds discouraged by conviction and disgrace.

"Those persons who shudder at the cruelty of inflicting stripes as a punishment, but can contemplate the case of a fellow being, suffering a long period of solitary imprisonment, without emotion, must be grossly ignorant of the mental and bodily suffering endured by a long confinement in solitude.

"As far as the experience in our State Prison proves any thing respecting the efficacy of solitary imprisonment in preventing crimes by reforming convicts, it will induce us to believe that it is not more effectual than confinement to hard labor. Seven of the convicts now in the State Prison are committed a second time, for crimes perpetrated after having been discharged from this Prison ; three of these had been punished by solitary imprisonment without labor, and the others by solitary imprisonment and confinement to hard labor.

"The keeper of the Auburn State Prison, in the State of New York, very justly observes, 'that a degree of mental distress and anguish may be necessary to humble and reform an offender ; but carry it too far, and he will become a savage in his temper and feelings, or he will sink in despair. There is no doubt, that uninterrupted solitude tends to sour the feelings, destroy the affections, harden the heart, and induce men to cultivate a spirit of revenge, or drive them to despair.'

"I would not wish to be understood to express an opinion, that solitary imprisonment ought not, in any case, to be inflicted. On the contrary, there can be no doubt that it is a proper punishment for prison discipline in many cases ; but for that purpose, short periods

only will be necessary; seldom, if ever, to exceed ten days. In the cases of juvenile offenders, it may also be very useful and proper, in periods of twenty, or thirty days, but never to exceed sixty days. If repentance and amendment are not effected by thirty days of strict solitary confinement, it can rarely be expected to be obtained by a longer period."

The Legislature of Maine, in consideration of the opinions and facts above stated, passed a law, in February, 1827, in the words following: "*Be it enacted*, that all punishments, by imprisonment in the State Prison, shall be by confinement to hard labor, and not by solitary imprisonment: provided, that nothing herein contained shall preclude the use of solitary confinement as a prison discipline for the government and good order of the prisoners." Thus we have endeavored to exhibit the results of the experience of the State of Maine, in regard to solitary imprisonment day and night.

In New Hampshire, MOSES C. PILSBURY, Esq. who has been several years the warden of that Prison, the surprising results of whose good management, both in regard to the income and the moral character of the Institution, were exhibited in the last Report, was asked, whether convicts ought not to be sentenced to solitary confinement day and night, for a short time at least. He said it would do much more good to give them hard labor by day, and solitary confinement at night.

At Auburn, N. Y., the experiment was tried in 1822, by the friends of solitary confinement day and night, on eighty convicts, for a period of ten months. The experiment was conducted with great care, and the observations made appear to have been impartial. As it was done by the friends of the system, it may be supposed that the results were as favorable as they could make them. In the Report of the Commissioners to the Legislature, in January, 1825, these results are stated with philosophical accuracy. Concerning these results, it is sufficient to say, that they were unfavorable to this mode of punishment, and it was accordingly abandoned in that Prison. It was found, in many instances, to injure the health; to impair the reason; to endanger the life; to leave the men enfeebled and unable to work when they left the Prison, and as ignorant of any useful business as when they were committed; and, consequently, more productive of recommitments, and less of reformation, than solitary confinement at night and hard labor by day.

The experiment in New Jersey has been continued four years, upon an average number of twelve convicts; some of whom have been eighteen months, and some two years, in the cells, without intermission; but in this case, though the men are in separate cells, still the cells are so arranged, that several men can converse as freely as if they were in the same room, and no attempt has been made to prevent it. This, therefore, is to be regarded no farther as an experiment on solitary confinement day and night, than as keeping the men from seeing or coming in contact with each other; but not from evil communication, and corrupt society. In the opinion of the keeper of that Prison, this mode of punishment has been useful in preventing recommitments, and not permanently injurious to health or reason. How far the difference in the results of this experiment from that at

Auburn, and the other in Maine, is to be attributed to the difference in the construction of the cells, and the management and diet of the prisoners, it is difficult to determine. In Maine the cells are very gloomy, and communication is difficult, though not impossible. At Auburn the cells are not gloomy, and communication was prevented day and night by a sentinel. In New Jersey the cells are not gloomy, and social intercourse was unrestrained. In Maine the diet was very low, i. e. a pound of bread and cold water only. At Auburn, and in New Jersey, it was coarse, but nutritious. In Maine the men might have endured solitary confinement, with a more nutritious diet, a much longer period. At Auburn they might not have been as much injured in health or reason if they had been permitted to converse with each other. And in New Jersey they might have been more injured if this kind of communication had been restrained. As the experiments have been conducted, they appear to be decidedly against solitary confinement day and night in Maine and at Auburn, and in favor of it in New Jersey. As this mode of punishment, however, would probably never be adopted, except to prevent effectually all evil communication, the experiment in New Jersey cannot be adduced in favor of entire seclusion : for there was nothing of this character in it.

There have been other experiments made in this country, in many Prisons, on individuals, in regard to this mode of punishment, sometimes for misdemeanor, and sometimes for experiment merely. One was mentioned in the last Report. "A man in a narrow cell, which was almost a dungeon, where he had been in heavy chains, on a small allowance of food, three months, was asked whether he had rather remain three months longer, in the same situation, than receive a small number of stripes on his bare back. He said he had rather remain." It is not known, that this man had had any communication with any one except his keeper, and his diet had been much more nutritious than that used in Maine. In the mode in which he was treated, his spirits appeared perfectly unsubdued, and his health and reason unimpaired, and his disposition ready for mischief whenever he should be released. There was nothing seen in him that looked like contrition.

There is another man, who has been in a solitary cell much of the time for seventeen years, and *all the time* for more than six of the last years. He is still alive. He does not appear insane. His health is feeble, and he has lost the use of his limbs, so that he uses crutches. His disposition, however, remains the same as when he was committed to the cell, more than six years ago. He had been previously released, and put upon his honor for good behavior. He almost immediately procured a hatchet, and struck it into the neck of a keeper, in such a manner as to endanger his life. He was again committed to the cell, where he has remained ever since, with a malignant, revengeful spirit ; as is evident from the fact, that he attempted to take the life, a few months since, of a keeper, who gave him his food. His cell is gloomy and filthy. His food is coarse but nutritious. His intercourse is in a great degree restrained.

In regard to the effect of solitary confinement on the individuals last mentioned, as well as on those who were subject to it in Maine, New York, and New Jersey, it is true, that they were left to suffer their punishment, during the whole period, *destitute, in a great degree,*

of the means of grace. In the new Prison in Philadelphia, in which it is proposed to adopt this mode of punishment, and prevent evil communication by solitary confinement day and night, it has been said, by one of the Commissioners, that he should rather abandon the system, and adopt that of solitary confinement at night, and hard labor by day, than see the men confined in the cells day and night, without the means of grace. We may hope, therefore, if the experiment is again tried, it will not be done without adequate provision for moral and religious instruction. How far it may be successful with this variation cannot be told until the experiment has been made.

As the experiments have been conducted, thus far, the results are decidedly opposed to solitary confinement day and night, as the means of preventing evil communication. We are left, therefore, in view of all the facts known to us, with a preference for solitary confinement at night, and hard labor by day, with such regulations to prevent evil communication as the case requires, and as have been already suggested.

We proceed to a consideration of a part of the subject, concerning which we feel the deepest interest, and which is necessary in all Prisons :

6. *Means of Instruction.*—On this subject the opinions of practical men, to a great extent, are the same.

Dr. ROSE, the superintendent of the Prison in Maine, in his last Report to the Legislature, says, “it is very desirable that some further means for the moral and literary instruction of the convicts should be adopted ; so that they may leave the Prison better prepared to become useful citizens.” He then quotes, with approbation, the opinion of the keeper of the Auburn Prison, in favor of a Sabbath school for young convicts.

Mr. PILSBURY, formerly superintendent of the Prison in New Hampshire, was so deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, that he offered twenty-five dollars annually, from his own means, to be added to what the State appropriates, and what might otherwise be obtained for this purpose, if some one could be induced to devote a considerable part of his time to the moral and religious instruction of the convicts.

Mr. LYND, the superintendent, and the Commissioners, Messrs. HOPKINS, TIBBETS, and ALLEN, of the new Prison at Sing Sing, have spared no pains to open the way for the introduction of a chaplain in that institution, who shall devote his whole time to this object.

Mr. POWERS, the keeper at Auburn, says, “a resident chaplain, possessed of those qualifications by which he ought to be distinguished ; having a thorough knowledge of mankind ; prudent, firm, discreet, and affectionate ; actuated by motives of public policy and Christian benevolence ; will very readily secure the respect and confidence of a majority of the convicts. Residing with them, and visiting their solitary and cheerless abodes, they will consider him, especially the young, their minister, their guide, their counsellor, and their friend ; they will be disposed to open their hearts to him with freedom. He will learn their history, become acquainted with their views and feelings, and will thereby be enabled to adapt his instructions and reproofs directly to individuals, as their several circumstances may demand. Secluded as the convicts are from society, and shut out from all inter-

course with each other, their minds seem to be prepared, in a peculiar manner, to receive salutary impressions ; and when once made, having no connexion with their fellows, they are in a situation very favorable to retaining them.

"There are always more or less of the convicts who are by sickness confined to the hospital. Without a resident chaplain, this class of convicts, unless by mere accident, is deprived of the privilege of religious instruction. But a resident chaplain would feel it to be his duty often to visit and converse with them, to enlighten the ignorant, to administer consolation to the afflicted, to sit by the beds of the sick and the dying, and, by his instructions and admonitions, to do every thing in his power to promote their best present and future interests. Though convicts, they are still accountable and immortal beings ; and, deprived as they are, at such trying seasons, of the sympathies and kind offices of their parents, their wives, and their children, they need, in a peculiar manner, some benevolent and pious friend to instruct and console them. Should they die, the reflection remains, that all was done, that humanity and Christian charity demanded. Should they recover, such a course of treatment has a powerful tendency to soften their feelings, to affect their hearts, and improve their conduct.

"A resident chaplain should, in all cases, and under all circumstances, strictly conform to the rules and regulations of the institution, especially in not furnishing convicts forbidden intelligence, or the hopes and promises of aid in procuring pardons, which would lead to great hypocrisy, and tend to insubordination. He should deal plainly with them, and dwell emphatically upon their deep depravity and guilt in violating the laws of God and their country ; convince them of the justice of their sentence ; awaken remorse in their consciences ; press home upon them their solemn obligations ; make them feel pungently the horrors of their situation ; and by all other means make them realize the necessity and duty of repentance, of amendment, and of humble and strict obedience to all the regulations of the Prison. This course would tend powerfully to make them better convicts, and, when restored to their liberty, better citizens.

"I feel it a duty to state, that the views of this institution, until lately, have been unfavorable to the services of a resident chaplain, from the belief that they might have a bad effect upon the discipline of the Prison.

"In November, 1825, the Rev. JARED CURTIS was employed, and sent here as a resident chaplain, by the Massachusetts Prison Discipline Society, since which he has continued with ability and zeal to discharge the duties before referred to ; and, although strong prejudices were to be encountered, his knowledge of human nature, correct views of public policy, the penitentiary system, and prison discipline, with a steady and uniform devotion to his duties, has not only enabled him to overcome those prejudices, but the favorable results of his labors fully justify what is said above on this subject."

Under the immediate superintendence of the chaplain, assisted by the students in the Theological Seminary as teachers, a Sabbath school has been instituted for young convicts ; concerning which the keeper says, "in the early part of the summer of 1826, measures were taken to ascertain the number of convicts who were unable to read, or

who had received so little instruction, that they could read only by spelling most of the words. The number was found to be between fifty and sixty. Besides these, there were many others, who, though they were able in a measure to read, were still grossly ignorant." Out of the whole number, fifty of the most ignorant were placed in the school.

"During the exercises of the school, great pains have been taken to impress upon their minds a deep and abiding sense of moral and religious obligation.

"The privilege was embraced with the greatest avidity and apparent thankfulness. Their conduct has been uniformly good, and their industry and application unremitted; and it is very gratifying to be able to state, that their progress has exceeded the most sanguine expectations;—nor is this all; an influence of a very salutary nature and tendency, it is believed, has been exerted on the minds of many of the members of this school; an influence which, it is hoped, will be felt through the whole course of their future lives.

"It may not be uninteresting to mention the singular effect of this instruction upon an active, but grossly ignorant young Indian, who, a short time since, after asking leave of his keeper to speak to him, said, that 'he had been a bad boy, would lie and steal, that he had learnt it was wicked, and wanted to go before the Agent, confess and promise he would never disobey God any more.'"

Another convict, who was to be punished for misdemeanor in the shops, begged that any other punishment might be inflicted, but that he might not be removed from the Sabbath school.

A keeper mentioned that a whisper had not been detected in the school in five months.

The chaplain's letters concerning this school are delightful.

The Commissioners of the Legislature, Messrs. HOPKINS and TIBBETS, were so much pleased with it, as to request its enlargement; and it was accordingly enlarged to one hundred members.

They say, in their last Report to the Legislature, after speaking of the small proportion of recommitments in that Prison, which distinguishes it from almost all other Prisons, "we believe the labors of the present excellent chaplain have had a most happy effect on the minds of the prisoners. He at once enjoys the good will of the prisoners, as we found by their almost unanimous declarations, and at the same time strengthens the hands of the keepers. It seems to be the effect of truth, plain dealing, and a sincere desire for the good of the convicts."

Speaking of the Sabbath school, they say, "we found the prisoners attentive to their lessons, anxious to learn, and grateful for the care bestowed upon them. We look to it as a great means of reformation."

A letter from the inspectors, signed by O. WILLIAMS, WALTER WEED, HORACE HILLS, and W. RICE, says, "from the experience we have had, we give it as our decided opinion, that the regular and stated services of a chaplain will be of much service to an institution of this kind; that the judicious application of personal services at all proper times will result in much good, not only to the prison discipline, but to the convicts confined. We have been much gratified with the prudence and discretion, which the Rev. Mr. CURTIS has manifested, and

could we have his personal services, we believe much more good might result from his labors than we at first anticipated."

The testimony from the Prisons in Ohio and Virginia, concerning the importance of instruction to convicts, differs from the above in one respect only; it shows what ought to be, rather than what has been.

Mr. McLEAN, keeper of the Penitentiary in Ohio, says, in a letter, "I am convinced that a proper system of religious instruction is necessary, in aid of the discipline now enforced, to produce, in any good degree, that reformation, which the friends of the system had in view in its first organization, and which should be the primary object in all punishment."

SAMUEL O. PARSONS, keeper of the Virginia Penitentiary, says, "I am clearly of opinion, that every advantage should be given to convicts for their improvement in morality and religion."

In the Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in New York, the value put upon instruction is seen by the time appropriated for this purpose. Four hours are spent in the school room every day in the week, and a short time after breakfast and supper is spent in reading the Scriptures. On the Sabbath, there is public worship in the chapel, morning and evening, and reading the Scriptures, with appropriate religious exercises, at other hours during the day.

At Sing Sing, since the chaplain was sent there by this Society, they have not only had public worship on the Sabbath, but reading the Scriptures and prayer every evening.

It was our painful duty, in the last Report, to show the want of instruction in Penitentiaries; and though, in too many instances, this remains the same, it is our happiness to show, in this Report, that some progress has been made in supplying the deficiency; and that the opinions of practical men are in favor of having much more done, in this way, than has yet been done, for the improvement of these institutions. It remains to be seen, whether the community will regard the opinions of practical men, and sustain the efforts which are now making to furnish the means of instruction in Prisons. But whatever is done or neglected concerning these institutions generally, the feeling is found in considerable strength, that a large class of convicts, viz. youth and children, must be rescued from that career of vice, by which they will be ruined, if they come in contact with old offenders. The most approved means of doing this are,

7. *Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.*—This is a class of institutions never known in this country till within three years. The first was in New York, the second in Boston, and the third in Philadelphia. They owe their existence to the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism in the city of New York. By the investigations of this Society, it was ascertained, that almost inevitable destruction awaits the youth and children, who are cast into Prison with old offenders. No sooner was this seen, than the benevolence of the city taxed itself largely to provide a Refuge. The success of this effort encouraged other cities to imitate the example, and will continue to encourage, not only other cities, but other countries: so that we know not which most to admire, the character of New York, in being first in this noble enterprise, or the prospect of having its benefits greatly

extended in this and other countries. It is an enterprise by which one seventh part at least, of all who are cast into Prison, will be restored to society, as certainly as they were before destroyed. The truth of this general proposition will be more fully illustrated in the particular description of these institutions. It is delightful to see the opening prospect, in which whole classes of prisoners are to be in the best sense discharged, that is, released and restored. This is certainly true of vicious youth, and children whose happiness it shall be to fall, not among thieves, but into Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.

There is another class of prisoners, whose condition, we think, will excite equal commiseration; and concerning whom we wish we could indulge the same hope of restoration; but, though we cannot do this, we still believe, that the common sense of right and wrong is such as to uphold our rulers in all necessary measures to produce,

8. *A Jail Delivery of Lunatics.*—A Jail is not the proper place for a human being suffering under one of the greatest of all calamities, the loss of reason. It is not right, that several hundreds of our fellow-creatures, in this unhappy condition, should be found in our Prisons. The distinction between right and wrong should not be destroyed by inflicting the same punishment on a lunatic and a criminal. The heavy judgment of God, in the loss of reason, should not be followed by imprisonment. It cannot be necessary to repeat truths, which it would seem every human being must feel before they are expressed. It remains to be seen whether those who make the laws will render themselves worthy of the praise, which, we are confident, all good citizens will be impatient to render, if they provide for a jail delivery of lunatics.

In Massachusetts, the Report of the Committee, of which Mr. BLISS was chairman, and in which Mr. PICKERING has taken an active part, is in favor of this measure. The honor, therefore, is reserved for the Legislature of accepting this Report, and making the bill, which accompanies it, a law of this Commonwealth.

In the State of New York, a law was passed in April last, in consequence of the death of the lunatic already mentioned, and other considerations connected with the imprisonment of such persons, providing other accommodations than Prisons for them. Whether this law is expressed in such terms, and enforced by such a penalty, as to secure the object, cannot perhaps be told till the next census is taken, which will show how many lunatics are in jail in the State of New York.

In other States, as well as in Massachusetts and New York, we cannot but indulge the hope, that this subject will engage the attention of lawgivers, till the remedy is applied for so great an evil. If this shall be done, the Prison doors will be thrown open for another large class of prisoners, and hundreds, who now remain in Prison till they become incurably insane, will be placed in Asylums, where three fourths of the whole number may be restored to reason.

9. *Attention to Health.*—On this subject we are furnished with two classes of Prisons in this country, which differ, in their mortality, in a manner not satisfactorily explained. In one class, (and this a very large class,) the deaths are about one to fifty, or two per cent.; in

several, however, included in this class, the mortality is much less. In another class, the deaths are one to eighteen, or six per cent. ; and at some periods much more.

Of the first class are the State Prisons in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, at Auburn, N. Y., House of Refuge, New York city, and State Prison at Lamberton, New Jersey.

Of the second class are the State Prison in New York city, and the old County Prison on Walnut street, Philadelphia, used as a State Prison.

THIS SURPRISING DIFFERENCE IN THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS SHOULD LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR A MOST THOROUGH SCRUTINY, BY PROPER AUTHORITIES, CONCERNING THE CAUSES. In this investigation, it would be proper to examine the location, the food, the rules and regulations, the punishments, the air and vices of the night rooms, the diseases consequent upon these vices, the arrangements in regard to the hospital and physician and nurse, and the manner in which the bodies of the dead are used.

THERE OUGHT TO BE NO SHRINKING FROM SUCH AN INVESTIGATION. THE FACTS DEMAND IT.

10. *Attention to the Causes of Crime : intemperance, counterfeit money, and character of the colored population.*

Intemperance directly or indirectly furnishes a great proportion of the subjects for Houses of Correction and Prisons. Let, then, this plague be stayed, and a better day will dawn upon this world. To bring it forward, efforts of two kinds are now making ; one to preserve the temperate, and the other to restore those whose condition has been considered hopeless. Let these efforts be increased a hundred fold. Let ministers preach ; let churches resolve ; let medical and benevolent associations combine ; let the press labor ; let the temperate abstain ; let a "CORRECT AND EFFICIENT PUBLIC SENTIMENT" BANISH THE MONSTER. We are permitted to hope, that the unparalleled efforts which are now making will be greatly increased, and that the effects of these efforts will be seen in the opening of Prison doors. Until this is done, our Prisons will be crowded with drunkards, as in the House of Correction in Boston ; and even if the medical remedies should be found effectual, philanthropy herself would be exhausted in the administration, and the families of a thousand drunkards would continue to suffer, and they themselves would go down to death in great numbers, before the remedy could be applied. How, then, can the evil be stayed ? "*Not by any ONE THING, but by every thing which can be put in requisition to hem in the army of the destroyer, and impede his march, and turn him back, and redeem the land.*"

Counterfeit Money. Let any one recur to the long list of counterfeit notes, as exhibited in this Report ; then let him look at the table showing the proportion of convicts for this crime ; then let him survey our land, and see the wealthy individuals and extensive combinations engaged in this business ; then let him think of the loss of probably two millions of dollars annually, in spurious notes, by honest and industrious citizens, and the question arises, whether any thing can be done to prevent the evil ? By examining the *list of notes*, it will be seen that there is only one counterfeit in the State of Maine. By examining the *table*, it will be seen that the proportion of convicts in the

Maine Prison, for this crime, is only one to thirty-one, and, at the same time, one to eight at Auburn. The question then arises, how is this difference explained? The only answer is, the laws of Maine require the banks to use PERKINS' PATENT STEREOTYPE STEEL PLATE. Of this plate there is not a counterfeit on the long list of two hundred and thirty-seven. It has been in use twenty years, and there has never been a successful counterfeit. The laws of Massachusetts in regard to all the new charters, and the laws of Maine in regard to all the banks, require the use of this plate. In view of the facts stated, is it not wise, that the laws should require the use of it? Even the solitary counterfeit note in Maine is not of this kind; and the proportion of convicts for counterfeit money in Maine is very small.

Character of the Colored Population. How long before the community will awake on this subject? There is but a handful of this people in the northern States, and yet, how great a proportion of all the convicts are from this class, and how great a proportion of the whole number are in Prison! What can be done? The means of education can be extended to them. The young children can be placed in common schools. A number of the young men can receive a good education, and become teachers. The ignorant adults, and the young men and children, can be brought into Sabbath schools. We have never heard of a Sabbath school scholar in Prison. The Christian community can be made to feel that they must have an eye and a heart on this subject. The affluent, like WILBERFORCE, and the plodding, like CLARKSON, can be undertakers in this cause. Corrected public opinion can demand that the public monies shall be expended to educate, rather than to punish colored people. Who would not rather see their children in school, their young men receiving an education, their adults enjoying a comfortable old age, than to see such numbers, of all classes among them, cast into Prison? especially when it is remembered, that the expense of their education would not greatly exceed the expense of their punishment. In the government of God, punishment is his strange work. It ought to be so in all human government; but it is not so, in this country, in regard to the colored population. It falls frequently and heavily upon them. A little effort would greatly diminish the proportion of colored convicts.

11. *Combined and powerful Christian Effort.*—We believe that a better day is dawning upon this world. We believe that this is done by the power of God, according to his promise. We believe, at the same time, that God works by means, and that means are inefficacious without prayer. If, then, the question is asked, how shall the number, and capacity, and wretchedness, and vices of Prisons be diminished, and the causes of crime gradually worn away? the answer is, by the blessing of God, in answer to prayer, on combined and powerful Christian effort. We wish to see an association of the people of God for this purpose, in every State in the Union, and in every city and village where there is a Prison. The moment these associations are formed, and the members of them enter upon their duties, light will shine upon some of the darkest places in the earth. And before they shall have been in existence many years, crime and punishment will be greatly diminished; extensive combinations in villany broken up; Penitentiaries no longer seminaries of vice; their officers men who

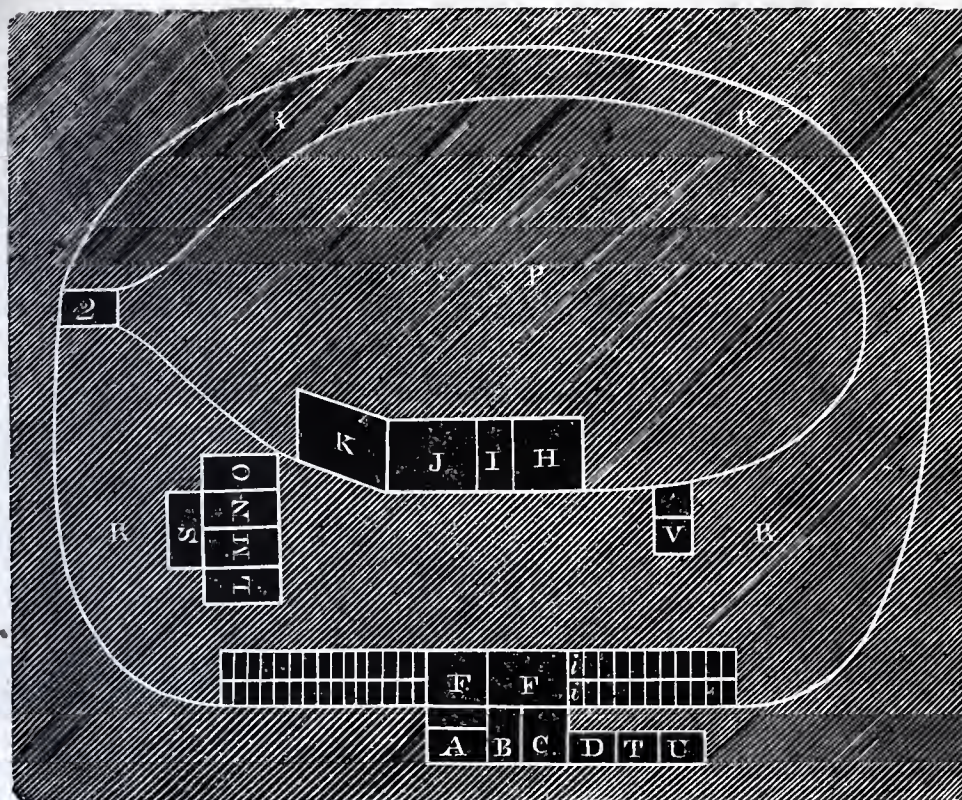
fear God and hate covetousness ; the heavy burden of their support borne by the hard labor of the convicts ; evil communication among them prevented ; means of instruction afforded ; children and youth and lunatics delivered from Prison, and provided with a refuge ; causes of uncommon mortality explained ; intemperance, counterfeit money, and the colored population, less productive causes of crime ; and evidence conclusive of the approach of a better day for the most depraved and wretched of our race, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE BLESSING OF GOD IN ANSWER TO PRAYER ON COMBINED AND POWERFUL CHRISTIAN EFFORT.

IV. VIEW OF PRISONS.

1. *State Prison in Maine :*
2. *State Prison in New Hampshire :*
3. *State Prison in Vermont :*
4. *State Prison in Massachusetts :*
5. *State Prison in Connecticut :*
6. *Penitentiary in New York City :*
7. *State Prison in New York City :*
8. *State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y. :*
9. *State Prison at Auburn, N. Y. :*
10. *State Prison in New Jersey :*
11. *Old County Prison in Philadelphia :*
12. *New State Prison in Philadelphia :*
13. *State Prison at Pittsburg, Penn. :*
14. *Baltimore Penitentiary :*
15. *New Penitentiary in Washington, D. C. :*
16. *Virginia Penitentiary :*
17. *Penitentiaries in Georgia, Kentucky, and Ohio :*
18. *Houses of Refuge in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia :*
19. *County Prisons.*

1. *State Prison in Maine.*—*Location.* This Prison is located in Thomaston, eighty miles north-east of Portland, on an eminence, a few rods from navigable water. This situation was chosen for the purpose of enclosing within the yard an inexhaustible quarry of lime stone, and an appropriation has since been made by the Legislature to extend the yard to the river, to give the convicts an opportunity of hammering granite, which may be brought to the Prison by water from the vicinity. The situation is healthy and retired.

Construction. The construction of this Prison is peculiar. The night rooms, or cells, are pits, entered from the top, with a small ladder, through an orifice about two feet square. The ladder is removed when the convicts are in the cells. The orifice is secured with an iron grate, used as a trap door. The only other orifices in the cell are one in the bottom, about one and a half inches in diameter, to admit warm air from underneath, which is heated by a furnace ; and another in the side of the cell, about one and a half by eight inches. This orifice has an angle in the wall to prevent the convict from seeing any person without. The cells are eight feet and nine inches long, four feet and six inches wide, and nine feet and eight inches



GROUND VIEW OF THE MAINE PRISON.

A, B, C, F, F, apartments in the keeper's house, which is 40 feet by 50, and two stories high ; D, T, U, store rooms in a one story building ; i, i, cells about 9 feet long, 4 1-2 wide, and ten feet high ; H, I, J, K, V, small shops, some one and some two stories ; L, M, N, O, S, apartments in a two story building used for a kitchen, dining hall, store rooms, shops ; R, R, yard ; P, quarry ; Q, entrance to the quarry and yard.

Scale 20 feet to an inch.



high. They are arranged in two rows, in each wing of the building. In the east wing are twenty-eight cells; in the west wing twenty-two. Over each block of cells is built a covering of wood, with upright posts seven feet high, and a roof. The sides of this covering are composed, in part, of large doors, which move on rollers; so that, when they are rolled back, one half of each side of the covering is open, for the free circulation of air, over the tops of the cells. At night, these doors are closed, and secured with hooks on both sides. The spaces covered by the doors, on the sides towards the street, are secured by iron bars, one inch in diameter, and about four inches asunder. On the side towards the yard, they are not secured in this manner. The wings of the building, in which the cells are built, are two stories high; the first of stone, and the second of wood. The wings fronting the north extend to the east and west, from a stone house in the centre, fifty feet by forty, two stories high, with convenient apartments for the keeper's family and the guard. We have been thus minute in the description of this building, because there is nothing like it in this country.

The ground view of the building, the shops, and the yard, are here exhibited.

There is nothing else requiring particular description in the construction of this Prison. As the Prison was originally designed to try the effect of solitary confinement, there was not much regard, in the construction, to any thing but the cells. Since this mode of punishment has been abandoned, an appropriation has been made for the purpose of building a chapel, dining hall, and shops; so that the defects which were apparent in August, 1826, will be obviated, in some degree, by the act of the Legislature in February, 1827.

Government. The officers of this Prison are, three inspectors, a warden, keeper, clerk, and five overseers, a physician, and two chaplains.

The *appointment* of all the officers is by the governor and council; the keeper, clerk, and overseers, on the nomination of the warden.

The *salary* of all the officers amounts to \$3,043. Warden, \$700; keeper, \$200; clerk, \$200; overseers, \$180 each; physician, \$100; chaplain, \$100; inspectors, \$206; besides \$91 annually to each of the officers, (except the inspectors, physician, and chaplain,) for board.

The *duties* of the officers are as follows: the keeper attends the visitors, and moves about among the prisoners; the clerk keeps the accounts; two overseers are on the wall as guard, and relieve each other every hour; two overseers are in the quarry, and relieve each other every hour; one overseer superintends the cooking; the chaplains preach at the Prison alternately, once every Sabbath; the inspectors visit the Prison occasionally, and examine its condition. The warden, who is also physician, has the great responsibility and control in this establishment.

Prisoners. The whole number received from the commencement, July 3, 1824, till August 23, 1826, was 162; of whom 155 were males and 7 females; 158 whites and 4 blacks.

The *nativity* of those committed from July, 1824, till October, 1825, was as follows: Maine, 62; Massachusetts, 11; New Hampshire, 8; New York, 2; Nova Scotia, England, Ireland, and France, 24.

The *sentences* of 112 first committed were as follows : less than one year, 40 ; between one and two years, 29 ; between two and three years, 18 ; between three and four years, 7 ; between four and five years, 8 ; between five and six years, 3 ; between six and seven years, 0 ; between seven and eight years, 1 ; between eight and nine years, 1 ; between nine and ten years, 1 ; between ten and eleven years, 2 ; for life, 2. "Of fifty-eight convicts received into the State Prison during the last year, thirteen were sentenced to be punished by solitary imprisonment alone. Many of those who are sentenced to be confined to hard labor have also to endure a large proportion of solitary confinement. One is sentenced to suffer eight months, others five and six months of solitary imprisonment. About one third of the convicts who have been discharged from the State Prison were sentenced to suffer solitary imprisonment only, or to such long periods in proportion to their confinement to hard labor, as to render the labor wholly unproductive. Some, who were sentenced to suffer solitary imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, were condemned to suffer an equal term of each. Many of the convicts sent to the State Prison were, at the time of their arrival there, afflicted with diseases, and some with incurable diseases. Where such were sentenced for short periods, the Prison, instead of a place of punishment to them, has been an hospital."

The *crimes* of 116 first committed were, for larceny, 89 ; manslaughter, 3 ; lewdness, 7 ; adultery, 5 ; forgery, 2 ; counterfeit money, 6 ; arson, 1 ; perjury, 1 ; assault with intent to ravish, 2.

The *age* of the same persons was as follows : under twenty, 17 ; between twenty and thirty, 54 ; between thirty and forty, 26 ; between forty and fifty, 12 ; between fifty and sixty, 1 ; between sixty and seventy, 2.

Their *employment before committed* was as follows : without employment, 9 ; laborers, 49 ; shoe makers, 9 ; farmers, 7 ; truckman, 1 ; stone cutters, 2 ; driving team, 14 ; blacksmiths, 6 ; stage driver, 1 ; whitemith, 1 ; traders, 2 ; coopers, 2 ; baker, 1 ; printers, 2 ; carpenters, 2 ; spinster, 1.

Their *employment in the Prison*, August 23, 1826, was as follows : in the quarry, 29 ; smiths' shop, 4 ; stone cutting, 11 ; sawing stone, 2 ; shoe making, 11 ; binding shoes, 1 ; tailors, 2 ; joiners, 5 ; picking oakum, 2 ; attending sick, 1 ; waiting, 3 ; cooking and washing, 2 ; unable to work, 1 ; in the hospital, 4 ; in solitary, 3 ; total, 82.

The *number of prisoners, at different periods*, has been as follows : December 1, 1824, fifty-four ; June 1, 1825, sixty-four ; December 1, 1825, seventy ; June 1, 1826, eighty-six ; August 22, 1826, eighty-two.

The *health* of the prisoners has been remarkable ; not one having died from a natural cause since the Prison was organized. Two have committed suicide.

An important experiment has been made in this Prison of the effect on health, of cutting off habitual drunkards, at once, from the use of spirituous liquors, in every form, and confining them to cold water. It has been found invariably beneficial. They soon renew their youth ; and a more hale, healthy, muscular body of men cannot be found in Prison, or out of Prison, than the cold water convicts, in the quarry of the

Maine Prison. It is an experiment, also, to show, that *hard labor* can be performed on good food and cold water. As evidence of this, it is only necessary to see these men handle rocks.

The *evils* existing in this Prison are *evil communication*, particularly in the cells where two are confined together, which will, probably, soon be obviated by increasing the number of cells; a disposition in old convicts to associate themselves with the youth, which has been carefully prevented as far as possible by the warden; procuring spirituous liquors and cards, in a few instances, from assistant keepers, who have been discharged; a want of vigilant inspection in the shops during the day, which arises from the great diversity of employments, and the number of small shops, and which it is in contemplation to prevent by making the business more simple; expense of supporting the establishment, (more than \$1000 the last year,) which will be diminished by the new rules and regulations; and the want of instruction, which is a subject of complaint in the last Report of the warden to the Legislature. The Prison has been furnished with only one short religious service on the Sabbath, and no instruction of any kind at any other time.

The *recommitments* in this Prison are seven for second offence; none for a third. The cases of reformation known to the keepers are very few.

The *experience* of this institution, during the three years since its organization, led the Legislature to enact three important laws at the last session: 1st, that when any person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term *less than six months*, such sentence shall be executed in the county jail, and not in the State Prison, unless, from the character and circumstances of the convict, imprisonment in such county jail shall to the court appear unsafe or improper: 2d, that when *any female*, or *any person under the age of eighteen years*, shall be convicted, the sentence shall be executed in the jail of the county, unless, from the circumstances of the case, such imprisonment shall to the court appear unsuitable or inadequate: 3d, that all punishments by imprisonment in the State Prison shall be by *confinement to hard labor*, and not by *solitary imprisonment*; provided that nothing herein contained shall preclude the use of solitary confinement as a prison discipline for the government and good order of the prisoners.

2. *State Prison in New Hampshire.—Location.* This Prison is located in Concord, half a mile north of the State House, and 43 miles N. N. W. of Boston. It is neither on navigable water, nor on a quarry. The granite rock, which furnishes the great business of the convicts, is found, generally, on the surface of the ground, about two miles from the Prison, and is carried by land first to the Prison, and then by land, about two miles, to the Merrimack river, and then in boats by the river and canal to Boston. The situation is healthy and retired, and, on the whole, favorable to the pecuniary concerns of the institution.

Construction. There is nothing peculiar in the construction of this Prison. It is built on the old plan, with apartments opposite each other, on a common hall, so that several men may be lodged in the same room, and have an easy communication at night throughout the building. A case is mentioned by the former warden, in which a male and female, who occupied rooms in the extremities of the building,

one in the lower story, at the north end, and the other in the third story, at the south end, formed an acquaintance, and carried on a courtship, which resulted in marriage, after they were discharged. The building is so constructed, that no attempt is made to prevent evil communication at night; and if the attempt were made, it would be very expensive and very ineffectual.

The construction of the shops is much better in this respect. They are simple, cheap, few in number, and without hiding places; so that one overseer can do more to prevent evil communication, while the men are at their labor, than five men can do in the shops of the Maine Prison.

The Prison building is of granite, 70 feet long, 36 feet wide, three stories high, containing thirty-six cells. Connected with the Prison is the keeper's house, of granite, 49 feet long, 22 feet wide, and four stories high above the basement. The yard, in which are the shops, is 259 feet by 192, surrounded with a stone wall 14 feet high, with pickets on the top 10 feet high, making the whole height 24 feet.

Government. The officers of this Prison are a warden, deputy warden, two mechanics, who are also overseers, two or three guards, a physician and chaplain. The governor and council are directors.

The *appointment* of the warden is by the governor and council; of the other officers by the warden. The salary of the officers is as follows: warden, \$800; deputy warden, \$200, and board; overseers, \$240, and board; physician and chaplain by contract with the warden, about \$85 annually, including medicine.

The *duties* of the officers are sufficiently designated by the names; except that the warden has usually done the duties of keeper, contractor, and clerk. The warden and deputy warden have, also, read the scriptures to the men, twice every day, and, when no clergyman could be obtained, the warden has conducted the religious service of the Sabbath by reading and prayer.

Prisoners. The whole number received from November 23, 1812, when this Prison was organized, to September, 1825, was 257; of whom 253 were males, and 4 females; 251 whites, and 6 colored.

Their *sentences* were as follows: 12 for one year; 63 for two years; 84 for three years; 21 for four years; 37 for five years; 2 for six years; 2 for seven years; 4 for eight years; 2 for nine years; 1 for twelve years; 2 males and 1 female for life. Of the whole number, 191 had no term of solitary confinement, under sentence of the Court; 1 had two months solitary; and the others from one to thirty days.

Their *crimes* were as follows: for stealing, 192; counterfeit money, 24; assault, &c. 10; forgery, 8; burglary, 3; arson, 3; perjury, 1.

Their *nativity* was as follows: New Hampshire, 151; Massachusetts, 41; Vermont, 10; Rhode Island, 4; other States, 14; Canada, Ireland, England, and the West Indies, 16.

The *employment and earnings* of the prisoners for the year ending May 31, 1825, were as follows: in the stone shop, 50 men, average earnings per day, 50 cents and a fraction each; in the smiths' shop, 7 men, average earnings, 49 cents and a fraction each; in the coopers' shop, 2 men, average earnings per day, 38 cents and a fraction each; weavers, tailors, and painters, 3 men, earnings, in the course of the year, \$84 26; lumpers about the yard, piling stone, loading and un-

loading, cleaning the yard, and cutting wood, 6, earnings 0. Whole number of men, 69, average earnings per day, 42 cents and a fraction each.

The *expense for food and clothing* for the year ending May 1, 1822, was as follows: for the food of each prisoner, \$ 14 25, and a fraction, for the year, or 3 cents 9 mills per day; of clothing and bedding for each prisoner, for the year, \$ 5 27.

The *health* of the Prison is remarkably good. The same remark might with propriety be made concerning it, as was made by a venerable physician concerning the Prison at Auburn; i. e. it exceeds the health of the country at large.

The same *valuable experiment* has been made, as in Maine, concerning the effect of cutting off drunkards from the use of ardent spirits, and with the same results.

The *income* from the labor of the convicts has been already stated.

The *recommitments* are only one to twenty.

The principal evils existing while Mr. PILSBURY was keeper, were, 1st, the want of subordination, in consequence of the changes among the under officers, and the difficulty of obtaining men of the proper character for the compensation allowed; 2dly, the necessity of placing two or more men in the same room, and the evils consequent upon it; 3dly, the inadequate provision for moral and religious instruction. But, notwithstanding these evils, the result of the experiment in New Hampshire, in regard to the Penitentiary system, as shown by the health of the convicts, by their productive labor, and by the small number of recommitments, is very favorable. If men of proper character could have been always obtained for assistant keepers; if the construction of the Prison had been such as to admit of the separation of convicts at night; and if more liberal provision had been made for instruction, we see no reason why this Prison would not have been, in the best sense of the word, a Penitentiary.

3. *State Prison in Vermont.*—*Location.* This Prison is located in Windsor, on the west bank of the Connecticut river, 18 miles south of Dartmouth College, and 112 miles N. W. of Boston. It is situated on an eminence, west of the village, about half a mile from the river. The situation is healthy, and the business performed in the institution is such, as to make it no great inconvenience, that it is a little removed from navigable water.

Construction. There is nothing peculiar in the construction of this Prison. It is built on the old plan, both in regard to the night rooms and shops; so that it must be very difficult with any degree of vigilance to prevent evil communication. The night rooms are large, and are arranged opposite a common hall, and the shops are numerous; so that ten vigilant keepers could not do as much to prevent evil communication, as two might do in a Prison properly constructed. The construction is such that no attempt is made to prevent evil communication at night, and it is not effectually prevented by day. The Prison, which is built of stone, is eighty-four feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and three stories high. Connected with the Prison is the keeper's house, of stone, fifty-four feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and four stories high. The building containing the shops, within the yard, is of brick, one hundred feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and three sto-

ries high. The yard is sixteen rods long and twelve rods wide. The yard wall is twenty feet high.

Government. The *officers* are a superintendent, warden, or keeper, nine overseers and guard, a physician and chaplain.

The *appointment* of the superintendent and warden is by the Legislature, annually; of the overseers and guard, by the superintendent and warden.

The *salary* of the superintendent is \$ 850 ; of the warden, \$ 400 ; of the overseers and guard, \$ 130 each ; of the physician, \$ 100 ; of the chaplain, \$ 104.

The *duties* of the superintendent include those of clerk, contractor, and agent. There is nothing important to remark concerning the duties of the other officers, except that the duties of chaplain are very irregularly discharged. In truth there is no stated chaplain, whose services can be relied on.

Prisoners. The whole number received in this Prison from the commencement in May, 1809, till September, 1825, was 534 ; males, 528 ; females, 6 ; whites, 510 ; colored, 24.

The *crimes* of 350 last received were as follows : stealing, 203 ; counterfeit money, 51 ; burglary, 21 ; forgery, 14 ; assault with intent to murder, adultery, and breaking jail, 4 each ; polygamy, attempt to ravish, adultery, and manslaughter, 3 each ; attempt to commit rape, harboring villains, arson, burning, 2 each ; highway robbery, fornication, and murder, 1 each. The cause of the large number for counterfeit money in this Prison is probably because the village in Canada, from which are the greatest issues of spurious bills, is situated on the confines of Vermont.

The *sentences* we cannot exhibit ; except that none are sentenced to solitary imprisonment.

The *nativity* of the 534, mentioned above, was as follows : Vermont, only 96 ; New Hampshire, 105 ; Massachusetts, 78 ; Connecticut, 53 ; New York, 55 ; other States, 26 ; Canada and foreign countries, 76. The cause of having more in this Prison natives of New Hampshire than of Vermont is *inexplicable*. The cause of having so small a proportion natives of the State is very singular. One cause may be, that great numbers resort to this State, and pass through it, from other States, on their way to Canada, who are engaged in the circulation of counterfeit money.

The *expense* of supporting the prisoners, for several years from the organization of the Prison, was from five to seven thousand dollars, annually. During this time, many of them were employed in making nails. For several years past, the Prison has supported itself. The balance in favor of the Prison in 1823 was \$ 868 16. During the latter period the principal employment has been weaving.

The *health* of the prisoners is remarkably good. The whole number of graves is thirteen. During seven years, from November, 1818, till November, 1825, the deaths were, from natural causes, only six. The average number of prisoners during this period was one hundred ; so that the mortality was not one per cent. There has been very little sickness. The number in the hospital is generally two or three.

The *same valuable experiment* has been made in Vermont, as in New Hampshire and Maine, of the effect of cutting off habitual drunkards

from the use of ardent spirits, and with the same delightful results in regard to health. The subjects of such treatment renew their youth directly.

The *recommitments* have been seventeen for second, and two for third offence.

The *evils* in this Prison are the construction of the Prison, making it impossible to prevent evil communication at night, and very difficult to prevent it during the day ; great neglect of instruction on the Sabbath and during the week. If these evils were remedied, this Prison would be a good *Penitentiary*.

4. *State Prison in Massachusetts.—Location.* This Prison is located in Charlestown, on navigable water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Boston. The situation was chosen originally without reference to the principal business now pursued. The granite rock, which a large number of the convicts are employed in hammering, is brought down the Merrimack river and canal about fifty miles, in boats ; and in sloops, from the Kennebeck river, in Maine, and from Gloucester and Quincy, Mass. The situation is healthy, and advantageous to the pecuniary concerns of the institution.

Construction. There is nothing in the construction of this Prison worthy of notice, except the new Prison, and the new shops. The old prison building, and the old shops, do not admit of separation, inspection, or discipline, among three hundred convicts. The new building will put this matter right at night, and the new shops are such as to admit of thorough inspection, during the day, over as many convicts as can work in them. When the new building is done, which will not probably be in less than eighteen months, and when the old shops are demolished, and the new shops enlarged, sufficiently to accommodate all the prisoners, then this Prison, in its construction, will be as well calculated to promote a salutary prison discipline as any other in this country. The new building will be of granite, about 200 feet long, 40 feet wide, and four stories high, containing 300 separate cells. The plan of building differs from that at Auburn only in placing the door of the cell on the outer surface of the wall ; in the fastening of the door, which is more simple and convenient ; in making the galleries of stone and the railing of iron ; and in placing a window in the external wall opposite every cell, in the three upper stories. These variations from the Auburn plan are intended as an improvement ; but whether they will prove so, in regard to the windows and doors, can only be proved by experience.

The construction of the new shops is very simple, being little else than an extensive enclosure of wood, with a lofty covering, leaving the space within open to the eye 144 feet in length, and 88 in breadth. A single overseer may do more to prevent evil communication between one hundred men in this shop, than ten overseers could do to prevent it among the same number in the apartments of the old brick building. As to construction, therefore, we only wish the new buildings could be sooner completed.

Government. The officers are three directors, a warden, keeper, clerk, three turnkeys, eighteen overseers, a night watch, physician, and chaplain.

The *appointment* of the directors, warden, physician, and chaplain, is by the governor and council ; of the other officers by the directors.

The *salary* of the directors is \$ 300 each ; warden, \$ 1,500 ; keeper, \$ 500 ; clerk, \$ 950 ; turnkeys, \$ 350 ; overseers, \$ 250 ; night watch, \$ 644 ; physician, and chaplain, \$ 250 each. Besides their salary, the keeper, turnkeys, and overseers, are allowed rations amounting to \$ 2,340 annually.

The *duties* of the officers, particularly of the directors and warden, have not been sufficiently defined ; and, consequently, there has been a controversy many years between them. This controversy has led to mutual recrimination, jealous and hostile feeling, and many embarrassments concerning the management and discipline of the institution. It is not surprising, that a house thus divided against itself should have difficulties within and without. The directors may think the warden's office unnecessary, and the warden may think the directors' unnecessary. The warden may commit a man to the cells for punishment, and the director for the week remove him ; the warden remove certain indulgences from the prisoners, and the director for the week restore them ; the directors order monies paid to an assistant keeper, which the warden thinks unjustifiable, and the warden refuse to pay it. It is, and has been, a most uncomfortable controversy, totally inconsistent with the order of the institution, and the interests of the State.

The duties of the physician are prescribed, and the bill of mortality shows that a small proportion only, i. e. *one to forty-nine*, of the men die annually. This may be considered a favorable result, in regard to deaths ; but a circumstance has occurred recently of a singular character, which may explain the reason, why so large a number of men are usually found in the hospital, without involving the character of the physician, who is a man of great respectability. This fact is stated here for the purpose of showing the importance, not only of placing the sick in Penitentiaries, under the care of a physician, who understands the arts of these places ; but, also, of placing the hospital under the care of some other one than a convict. One of the keepers states, that an officer, who was employed in the erection of the new building, has been recently detected in furnishing digitalis, or fox glove, to a convict, which is sought after by the prisoners for the purpose of reducing the pulse, that they may, in this way, obtain the leisure, and attention, and comforts of the hospital. The same officer was detected in furnishing spirits and money to the same convict, and has been discharged, and put under bonds for one thousand dollars, for his appearance at court. This single fact contains a volume of caution concerning the feigned sickness of prisoners ; the impropriety of placing a convict in the hospital of a Penitentiary as nurse, and giving him charge of the medicine, which is very commonly done ; the necessity of great wisdom, and experience, and faithfulness in the physician, and of unbending integrity in all the officers.

The duties of the chaplain at Charlestown are, to preach at the Prison every Sabbath, at 12 o'clock, and to visit the hospital occasionally. His compensation corresponds with this amount of duty. The clergyman, on whom this duty devolves, has a family, and is obliged to attend to other duties, or not provide for it. Without detracting from

the character of the chaplain, or from the value of what service he performs, it may be said, in one word, that this provision for moral and religious instruction is not the thing demanded in such an institution. If there is a place on earth, where a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ may contend with sin, it is in a great Prison; and it is apparent from facts, that he may not only find sin to contend with, but he may contend with it successfully. This, however, must be done, not by going to the Prison once a week, but by living in it; by spending the Sabbath in it, and every day in the week in it. The word of God should be read daily, and prayers most earnestly offered, morning and evening, to the ALMIGHTY, that God would diminish the sin, and change the heart, and save these men from going forth as children of hell to all parts of the world. A great Prison is a fountain of death; and if it ever becomes any thing else, it must be done by Christian effort. We want no better illustration of what *may be done*, than we have in what *has been done* by Mr. CURTIS, at Auburn. Nothing effectual will be done in this department at Charlestown, till the chaplain is devoted entirely to his business.

We have no remark to make concerning the duties of the other officers in this Prison, except that their number is great; their compensation is liberal, though perhaps not sufficient; and they ought by vigilance, by devotion, and by a good life, to do a vast deal for the purity and honor of the institution and the State; and on no account whatever accept a bribe from a prisoner.

Prisoners. The whole number committed from the commencement in 1805, to September, 1826, is 1,992; discharged on expiration of sentence, 1,224; pardoned, 325; escaped, 15; discharged by order of Supreme Court, 6; remaining in Prison September 1826, 313. Of those in Prison in September, 1826, 263 were white, and 50 colored; 313 males, 0 females.

The *crimes* for which they were sentenced were, for store breaking and theft, 192; counterfeit money, 30; burglary, 17; common thieves, 20; assault for rape, 10; assault for murder, 10; forgery, 8; arson, 6; common cheats, open and gross lewdness, murder, sentence commuted to hard labor for life, 2 each; manslaughter, 3; receiving stolen goods, 4; robbery, maiming, robbing bank, escape from House of Correction, attempt to rescue convicts, adultery, horse stealing, 1 each.

Their *nativity* was from States not specified, in the annual Report of the warden, 255; from foreign countries, 56.

Their *employment* in the Prison, September 30, 1826, was, stone cutters, 105; lumpers, transporting stone, &c. 21; cabinet makers, 35; brush makers, 26; whitesmiths and tinmen, 6; shoe makers, 3; copperplate printer, 1; coopers, 7; (the 78, last mentioned, were let to contractors;) weavers, 10; tailors, 13; employed on the new buildings, 34; washers and waiters, 10; in the hospital, 10; blacksmiths and cobblers, 5 each; oakum pickers, 8; cooks, 9; barbers, 3; in the cells, 2.

The *income* from the labor of the convicts, after defraying every expense, has been stated to exceed \$20,000 in three years. As it has been made a question, in other States, whether any such results have ever been gained in the Massachusetts Prison, we present the following accounts rendered by the warden for the last two years.

Expenses and Income for the year ending September 30, 1825.

DR.

To amount of stock on hand September 30, 1824,	\$16,124 25
Provision department, for meats, meal, fish, molasses, &c.	5,948 31
Clothing department, for clothing and bedding,	2,076 45
Hospital department, for medicine, &c.	564 54
Stone cutters' department, for stone, steel, coal, &c.	21,826 25
Oakum department, for junk,	13 59
Labor department, for yarn, iron, leather, &c.	863 42
Expense account, for oil, wood, lumber, repairs, &c.	4,844 60
Paid to prisoners, on their discharge,	59 09
Paid for transporting convicts from the county jails to the Prison,	731 49
Salaries of officers paid at the Prison,	9,772 00
Salaries of officers paid annually by the treasurer of the Commonwealth,	3004 00
Balance, being profit to the Commonwealth,	10,051 32

\$75,878 31

CR.

By sales of stone,	\$51,957 25
By sales of screws,	36 04
By sales of oakum,	951 32
By amount of labor department, received of contractors, &c.	5,630 27
By fees for admittance of visitors,	588 15
By credited provision department,	81 30
By amount of stock on hand September 30, 1825,	16,633 98

\$75,878 31

THOMAS HARRIS, Warden.

*Massachusetts State Prison, Charlestown, September 30, 1825.**Expenses and Income for the year ending September 30, 1826.*

DR.

To amount of stock on hand, September 30, 1825,	\$16,633 98
Provision department, for molasses, meal, fish, meat, &c.	6,782 61
Expense account, for oil, wood, repairs, lumber, &c.	4,152 99
Paid for transporting prisoners from county jails,	462 17
Paid prisoners on their discharge,	59 43
Paid salaries of officers,	12,493 07
Hospital department, for medicine, &c.	697 09
Clothing department, for clothing and bedding,	3,765 85
Labor department, for iron, &c.	17 05
Oakum department, for junk,	341 58
Stone cutters' department, for rough stone, steel, coal, &c.	20,629 05
Betterment account, paid on account of two new stone sheds,	1,814 07
New Prison, paid on account of the new Prison,	3,707 73
Balance in favor of the Prison,	4,197 37

\$75,754 04

CR.

By sales of stone,	\$49,717 78
By amount of labor department, received of contractors,	7,173 03
By sales of oakum,	460 91
By fees for admittance of visitors,	538 82
By amount credited expense department,	14 45
By amount credited profit and loss,	2 18
By amount of stock on hand, September 30, 1826, (and not including the stock for new Prison,)	17,846 87

\$75,754 04

By balance brought over,	4,197 37
By betterment account,	\$1,814 07
By new Prison account,	3,707 73
	<u>5,521 80</u>

Making a balance in favor of the earnings of the convicts, over and above the ordinary expenses of the Prison, of \$9,719 17 cents.

THOMAS HARRIS, Warden.

Massachusetts State Prison, Charlestown, September 30, 1826.

We can see no room for deception in regard to these accounts, unless it be in the inventory of stock; and as this varies very little in 1825 and 1826, deception on this point would make a small difference only in the result; and in regard to the year 1824, the inventory of stock was \$14,446 33; so that deception then, even if the warden could be supposed capable of it, would have varied the result only \$2000. We therefore see no reason why the managers or officers of those Penitentiaries, which are bringing the States, where they are located, heavily in debt, year after year, should raise a question as to the income of the Massachusetts Prison. A question has not only been raised concerning the fairness of the accounts, but whether the salary of the officers and the expense of transporting convicts was included. It may be here seen that they are both included, in the productive years. It has been said that they could not be included, for no branch of business would enable convicts to earn so much money. It may be seen by these accounts, what have been the proceeds of the stone department, and, by a little calculation, it may be ascertained that the average earnings of each man employed in hammering granite, in this Prison, was 84 cents and 4 mills per day in 1825, and 92 cents and 3 mills per day in 1826. This is on supposition that there are but 300 working days in the year. It has also been said, that even the favorable result of those Prisons, which have brought an income to their respective States, arises from their location. It has already been stated, in regard to the Massachusetts Prison, that granite rock is brought to it by water from New Hampshire and Maine. We can therefore see no *good* reason why the truth of these accounts should be questioned.

There are some other important results easily deduced from these accounts.

The food for prisoners is not expensive. In 1825 the provisions at Charlestown, for 306 prisoners, cost 4 cents and 4 mills per day for each man: in 1826, for 313, 5 cents and 9 mills.

The clothing and bedding for prisoners is not expensive. In 1825, these articles at Charlestown, for 306 prisoners, cost for the year, \$6 78 per man: in 1826, they cost for 313, \$11 71 per man.

The proceeds of the labor, in the stone department, of about one third of the men, were more than sufficient to cover the expenses for provisions, clothing, bedding, and salary of the officers, for the whole establishment.

It is honorable to the warden and assistant keepers, that results, formerly so unexpected, have been gained under their management, in the pecuniary concerns of this Institution.

There is a natural inference from these accounts that where hard labor is the business of the convicts, they can be made to support themselves.

We have no more remarks concerning the income from the labor of the prisoners at Charlestown.

The vices of the prisoners, in which they have been detected, are bribing persons to bring them prohibited articles, by a most mischievous and demoralizing use of their over-stint money. It has been used to purchase cards, spirits, digitalis, bills to be altered, and materials to alter them. It is difficult to conceive in what way \$4000, annually, could be the procuring cause of more moral evil than this amount of over-stint, subject to the order of convicts in a State Prison.

The other vices, detected in this Prison, besides those for which over-stint money has prepared the way, are, counterfeiting bills and coin; teaching the art of picking pockets, and actually picking the pockets of strangers; preparing false keys and other instruments for breaking houses and stores; combinations against the lives and property of individuals in society; insurrections terminated only in blood and death; inveterate enmity against prisoners and others, who reveal plots; combined, and powerful, and systematic effort in favor of vice, and unnatural crime: and these evils in buildings so constructed, that all attempts to prevent evil communication, *effectually*, must be fruitless.

The *recommitments* have corresponded with what might be expected from such a school of vice. In 1817, out of three hundred convicts then in Prison, ninety were for second, third, or fourth time; and in 1827 the proportion was about the same. It is apparent from the records, that the young men and boys who have been sent from the country for their first offence, in numerous instances, after remaining several years at Charlestown, have been discharged to engage, immediately, in Boston, in the practice of those arts with which they had become familiar in Prison.

The *general character* of this Prison may now be given in a few words. Its income and health are favorable; its moral influence most injurious. But we may hope for a better state of things, when the cause of the controversy ceases between the directors and the warden; when the assistant keepers are more faithful; when the chaplain is entirely devoted to his business; when over-stint, the great means of bribery and other evils, is done away; and when evil communication is prevented by the new buildings and new discipline.

5. *State Prison in Connecticut.*—*Location.* This Prison is located in Wethersfield, half a mile north of the meeting house, and two and a half miles south of Hartford. It is situated on the south side of a large bay, about fifty feet above the surface, and twenty or thirty rods from the shore. The bay, which opens into the main land from Connecticut river, is navigable for large vessels to the shore near the Prison. The earth between the principal building and the water, a few feet beneath the surface, is composed of clay and sand of an excellent quality. It is in contemplation to employ the convicts in making brick. For this and other purposes, good water is found, within six feet of the surface of the ground. The location, therefore, must be considered, in several respects, peculiarly advantageous. It is near the centre of the State, amidst a healthy and virtuous population, on navigable water, and supplied very conveniently with inexhaustible quantities of clay, and sand, and water.

Construction. It is built on the Auburn plan, and contains 136 cells, besides a chapel, keeper's house, hospital, offices for warden and guard, and an apartment for female convicts. The building is of stone, 177 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 36 feet high. The cells are arranged in four stories, and are very similar in the dimensions and construction to those at Auburn. The building was commenced and nearly completed in the summer and autumn of 1826. The yard and shops will be completed during the present summer, and the whole will be ready for the reception of convicts from Newgate in Septem-

ber. The expense will vary but little from \$30,000. It is not known that this country affords a cheaper and better Prison for the safe keeping and wholesome discipline of an equal number of convicts. Much of the credit, for the erection and speedy completion of this valuable establishment, is due to the Commissioners, Messrs. Russ, PETERS, and WELLS, who have labored with great assiduity, intelligence and economy, from the commencement to the present time. Without detracting from the merits of the other Commissioners, we are confident, they feel with us, that the State of Connecticut and the country at large are under peculiar obligations to Mr. WELLS, for his indefatigable attentions to an establishment, which, we think, is without a rival in one respect, that is, the economy of its construction. And in regard to the design of the principal and other buildings, for security, inspection, convenience, and general economy in the management, it will stand among the first establishments of the kind in the United States.

Government. The officers of this Prison, according to the provisions of the late law, are to be, three directors, a warden, not more than ten assistants, and an overseer for each department of business.

The *appointment* of the directors is by the General Assembly; of the warden, by the directors; of the other officers, by the warden.

The warden is made the responsible officer for the safe keeping, employment, and discipline of the institution. The directors make by-laws, and inspect the prison, and the warden's accounts, alternately, once a week, and together once in three months, and annually submit a report to the General Assembly of the progress and condition of the Prison, together with suggestions as to the amendment of the criminal law, and the laws relating to the Prison, which report it is made their duty to publish, and transmit to the Secretary of State of each of the United States.

With the location, construction, and government as stated above, if the directors shall be so happy, in the appointment of a warden, as to secure the services of MOSES C. PILSBURY, Esq., formerly warden of the Prison in New Hampshire, to whom they have applied, and who has the subject now under consideration, we confidently anticipate the most delightful results, from this experiment, on the Penitentiary system in Connecticut.

We intentionally omit all further notice of Newgate.

6. *Penitentiary in New York city.*—*Location.* This Prison is connected with the Almshouse, on the East river, two and a half miles from the City Hall. It is in the same yard with numerous other buildings of this extensive establishment. The number of poor people and convicts brought together in the buildings within this yard is, at some seasons of the year, about two thousand. The location is, therefore, injurious both to the Penitentiary and the Almshouse.

Construction. The building used for the Penitentiary is constructed on the old plan, with large rooms, and the rooms are so few in number, and the prisoners so numerous, that it has sometimes been necessary to put twelve in a room. The evils arising from this were so great as to cause an alteration to be made in the construction of one fourth of the building; which was done by removing the partition walls, and erecting cells, on the Auburn plan, within the external walls.

In front of this breastwork of cells is erected a small pulpit, from which the chaplain may address the prisoners, either in the cells, or on the galleries. With the exception of this quarter of the building, the construction of the whole is very bad.

There is another building connected with this Penitentiary, viz. a tread-mill. This has been used at some periods, and at others neglected, and on the whole is not approved. As therefore this building and its appendages are not esteemed of great value, in almost the only establishment in this country where it has been introduced, it cannot be necessary to describe it minutely. If there was any probability, that the mode of punishment by tread-mills was to be extensively introduced in America, we should immediately prepare a pamphlet exhibiting the results of experience, in the Penitentiary in New York, and at Newgate in Connecticut, which would be unfavorable to the system. But until there is such probability, we do not see the necessity of dwelling upon the subject, even so long as to describe the construction.

Government. This Prison has the same general supervision as the Almshouse, the same superintendent, and the same physician and chaplain. It has, besides, a keeper, and several assistants.

Prisoners. The number varies from two to three hundred. The number of females in 1825 was about sixty. The number of children and youth at that time was large; but they have been removed to the Refuge. A large proportion of all classes are colored.

The *crimes* are generally larceny, assault and battery, and the lower grade of crimes common in a large city.

The *sentences* of none of these exceed three years. The Prison is therefore intended for a class of offenders from the city, who are supposed not to merit punishment in the State Prison.

The *employment* of the prisoners appears to be very irregular and very unproductive; sometimes on the tread-mill; sometimes in a pin factory; sometimes on the public lands or highways; sometimes picking oakum, and sometimes they have been unemployed. There does not appear to be any system of patient and efficient labor. If all the able-bodied men in the establishment were put into a stone shed near the bank of the river, or transferred to Sing Sing, they might earn a large amount of money annually.

The *vices* of the prisoners are such as are generally found in Prisons constructed and managed as this is. Evil communication of all sorts is, to a great extent, necessarily unrestrained. It is such that the impossibility of doing them any good was well expressed by the superintendent, as stated in the last Report. Speaking of the crowded state of the Prison, he said, "How can you expect reformation under such circumstances? As well might you kindle a fire, with a spark, on the ocean in a storm! If a man forms a good resolution, or feels a serious impression, it is immediately driven from him in his night room."

In accordance with these views of the inefficacy of all means of improvement, under existing circumstances, has been the neglect of instruction. The prisoners are not permitted to come to the chapel on the Sabbath; nor is any regular and systematic instruction afforded them on the Sabbath, or during the week, except by the chaplain,

who has generally one or two very short services, weekly, in one of the halls of the building, in which a part only of the prisoners can hear him.

The evils then, in this establishment, are obvious, and many of them unavoidable with the present construction. If the male convicts, who are now sent to this Prison for more than one year, should be sent to Sing Sing as soon as that Prison is so far completed as to admit them, and the females should be put under the care of a matron in that part of the building which has been changed to the Auburn plan, then these classes would be well provided for, and in these classes would be included the greater part of the whole number.

7. *State Prison in New York city.*—This Prison is situated on the east bank of the North River, two and a half miles from the City Hall. It is an extensive establishment, consisting of numerous and expensive buildings, which has been used thirty years as the principal Prison in the State of New York. But the evils in it have become so great, in consequence of its construction and management, as to induce the Legislature to make preparations for its abandonment. The whole has therefore been sold to the city for one hundred thousand dollars, and the prisoners will be removed as soon as the building at Sing Sing shall be so far completed as to receive them. Without giving, therefore, any particular description of the construction and government of the State Prison in New York city, it is only necessary to state a few facts concerning its expense, its recommitments, and its mortality.

The total *expense* of erecting and supporting it, from 1796 to 1826, inclusive, has been ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE DOLLARS AND NINETY-TWO CENTS: a sum nearly equal to the school fund. This most astonishing fact was furnished by the comptroller of the treasury for a Committee of the Legislature, at the last session, in accordance with a resolution of that body, requiring that it should be ascertained.

The *recommitments* have been nearly one to four, or nearly five times as numerous as the recommitments at Auburn.

The mortality has been several years 6 per cent., or three times as great as that of the Prisons generally in this country, and the last year 10 per cent.

8. *State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y.—Location.* This Prison is located on the east bank of the North River, thirty miles above New York, and half a mile south of the meeting-house at Mount Pleasant. This situation was chosen for the purpose of employing the convicts in an inexhaustible quarry of marble, of which the bank of the river is here composed. The principal building is erected parallel with the river, about thirty feet from it, and fifteen feet above the surface of the water. The foundation is a solid body of marble, and the material for building is marble, either blasted out of the solid mass on which the building now stands, or from that which composes the hill, on the east. The river is navigable for steam boats to the shore near the Prison. The channel of the river is a mile and a half or two miles west of the Prison. From the top of the hill, in the rear of the Prison, the view of the river, nearly fifty miles towards New York and Albany, and sometimes of fifty sail of vessels, is very pleasant.

This location is probably as advantageous, on the whole, as that of any Prison in the United States. Its marble, its navigable water, its pure air, its retired situation, and, at the same time, its easy communication with New York, are great advantages to be combined in the same location.

Construction. The principal building, when completed, will be nearly 500 feet long, about 40 feet wide, four stories high, and will contain eight hundred cells. It is on the general plan of the north wing of the Prison at Auburn. The only variations are in the windows, doors, and fastenings. The windows are more numerous, and not so large; so that there may be one in front of each cell. The doors are on the outer surface of the wall. The fastenings of a part of the doors will be peculiar to this Prison, viz. a compound lever lock, with which many doors, on the same gallery, may be locked or unlocked at once.

The other buildings, one for the accommodation of the keeper and his family, and the other for the kitchen, hospital, and chapel, are to extend from the ends of the principal building towards the river about 80 feet; giving the whole the appearance from the river of a hollow square. On the west side of the principal building, towards the channel of the river, the yard is to be extended 300 feet in width, and about 500 feet in length. This yard is to be formed with the refuse stone from the quarry. When the buildings and yard shall be completed on the plan proposed, the establishment will be very good in its construction.

Government. MESSRS. HOPKINS, TIBBETS, and ALLEN, are the Commissioners of the Legislature for the erection of this Prison. Capt. LYND, formerly superintendent of the Prison at Auburn, under whom the admirable discipline in that Prison was introduced, is the responsible agent. Under his immediate care, 100 prisoners from Auburn were brought to Sing Sing, and put on shore to commence the work, before the ground had been broken, or a cell of any description, or a yard wall, had been begun. They built, the first day, a temporary covering of wood, which was used as their place for lodging during the season. From the time of the landing, in May, till late in the autumn, when a sufficient number of cells were finished to confine the prisoners at night, there was no escape. The whole building thus far, and all the labor in opening the quarry, has been done by the convicts, without any other means of confinement than the authority and system of discipline introduced by Capt. LYND. In maintaining this authority, he has been assisted by a few trusty keepers, who went with him from Auburn. With their assistance all is order, industry, silence, and activity. The work goes on rapidly, with little murmuring, and scarcely an effort to escape or rebel. There has been one insurrection, in which two prisoners only were concerned, of whom one was killed. By those who have witnessed the power and wisdom of this government, the order, and industry, and silence of these convicts, it is believed that here is a specimen of authority and vigilance on the one hand, and obedience on the other, which to a great extent prevent evil communication among prisoners, under circumstances, during a part of the time, at least, most unfavorable to so important a result.

The appointment of Capt. LYNDs is by the commissioners ; of the assistant keepers, by the agent. The compensation of the former is \$ 2000 annually ; of the latter, from four to nine hundred dollars.

Prisoners. The number, which was at first 100, has increased to about 250. Of these, who are all males, about one fourth part are colored.

Their crimes, nativity, frequency of conviction, and sentences, could not be ascertained at Sing Sing, because they were transferred from other Prisons.

The commitments, on the 9th of April, 1827, had been none ; thirty-four only having been discharged.

The *health* of the prisoners is very good. Fifteen have been sent to the hospital of the Prison in New York ; of whom one has died. Six have died at Sing Sing ; one in the rebellion, three from casualty, and two from natural causes. On the 9th of April, there were none confined with sickness, nor did Capt. LYNDs recollect that one had been confined, except the man who died, during the last year. The appearance of the prisoners indicated health and strength.

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" After divine service on the Sabbath, a considerable portion of the time is spent in talking to the men in their cells. In this business I feel more and more interested. I have found no one yet, who showed any disrespect, or unwillingness to hear what was said. It is surprising to see, sometimes, how a few minutes' conversation, concerning the soul, will make the muscles of a hardy-looking face relax, and his eyes fill with tears."

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With this provision for instruction, with the discipline introduced by Capt. LYNDs, and with the advantages of construction and location, which this Prison possesses, we believe there will be little that is evil, and much that is reformatory in the system.

9. *State Prison at Auburn, N. Y.—Location.* This Prison is located in Auburn, about 60 rods north of the main street, about 150 rods west of the Theological Seminary, 7 miles south of the Grand Canal, and 77 miles west of Utica. There is a small stream of water, on the south side of the Prison, which passes under the south west corner of the yard wall. The situation is pleasant and healthy.

Construction. We present the ground view of the yard wall, the front building, the wings, and the shops, with the explanation.

Government. The officers are five inspectors, a keeper, deputy keeper, clerk, sixteen assistant keepers, who are, also, master workmen in the shops, five guards, a gate keeper, physician, and chaplain.

The *appointment* of the inspectors is by the governor and senate ; of the other officers by the inspectors.

The inspectors receive no compensation.

The *salary* of the officers is as follows : the keeper \$ 1000 ; deputy keeper, \$ 600 ; clerk, \$ 550 ; assistant keepers, \$ 450 ; physician, \$ 500 ; sergeant of the guard, \$ 300 ; others of the guard, \$ 216 ; gate keeper, \$ 216 ; chaplain, by the State, \$ 200.

The duties of the officers are minutely stated, in the "Brief Account of the Prison by Mr. POWERS." The limits of this Report will not permit us to copy the statement. The pamphlet contains much valuable information concerning the Prison. The following extract from it will show the character of many important regulations adopted, in this Prison, for the government of officers and prisoners.

"No spirituous liquors are ever used by any officer in or about the Prison, nor allowed to be taken to the guard house, or used by the guard, when on duty.

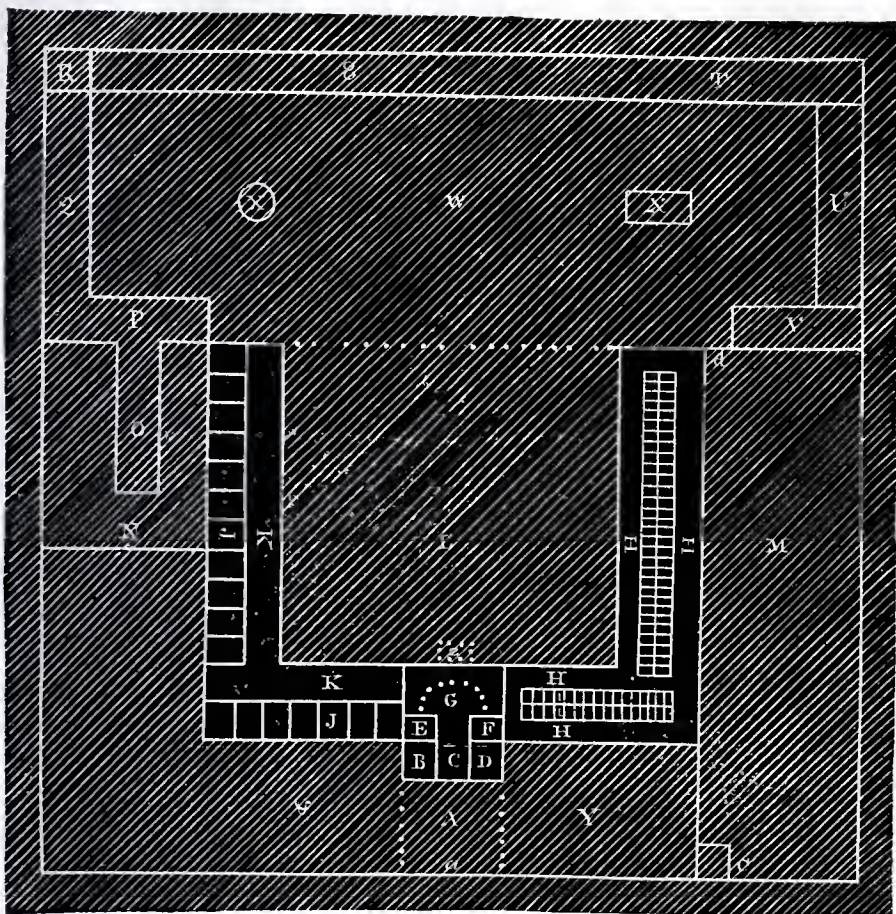
"Nor is the practice now permitted for an officer, when he is first appointed, or resigns, to invite the other officers together for the purpose of drinking, or treating, as it is called.

"All the turnkeys are required to attend divine service at the Prison, except one in the north wing and one in the kitchen.

"A uniform gravity and dignity of deportment are always to be observed by the officers, in the presence of convicts, calculated to inspire them with respect and confidence, and not to indulge, in the least degree, in levity, passion, or petulance.

"And in their intercourse, at all times, the officers are to treat each other with that mutual respect and kindness that become gentlemen and friends, and to cultivate an ardent zeal to promote the best interests, and advance the reputation of the Institution, in the credit of which they must, of course, be common sharers.

"They thus avoid collision, jealousies, envies, separate and party views and interests, and combine their united talents and exertions for the promotion of the public good and the advancement of their own reputation.



GROUND VIEW OF THE AUBURN PRISON.

The external wall, 30 feet high, encloses a yard 500 feet square. The front building is 276 feet long, and 45 feet deep; the wings are 242 by 45 feet; *a*, is the front gate; *A*, front yard, about 60 feet square; *C*, hall of the keeper's house, which is sixty feet wide, and projects about 25 feet in front of the main building; *B*, keeper's office; *D*, clerk's office; *E*, *F*, store rooms; *G*, guard room; *H*, *H*, area around the cells in the north wing, 11 feet wide; *I*, *I*, cells, 7 feet long, 3 1-2 wide, and 7 feet high; *J*, *J*, large rooms in the south wing, built on the old plan for night rooms, but not used; *K*, *K*, hall in the south wing; *z*, entrance to the inner yard from the Prison; *L*, *W*, inner yard; *M*, lumber yard, 324 feet by 111; *b*, *c*, gates of lumber yard; *N*, Cooper's yard, 128 feet by 110; *O*, *P*, *Q*, *S*, *T*, *U*, *V*, shops, 900 feet long, 26 feet wide, and 7 feet high on the side towards the yard, and about 16 feet on the external wall. The side of the shops on the yard, is lighted by a row of windows, 4 feet by 3 feet 4 inches, and 2 feet 7 inches asunder. There is, also, a row of windows in the roof of the shops, consisting of one unbroken line of 7 by 9 or 8 by 10 glass. The sash is one glass in height and 8 glasses in length. *X*, *X*, pools of fresh water, used sometimes for bathing, 8 feet deep, one 18 feet in diameter, and the other 15 1-2 by 43 feet; *R*, vault; *Y*, yard, 90 feet by 100; &, garden 216 feet in front, and 210 feet deep.

Scale 100 feet to 3-4 of an inch.



who has generally one or two very short services, weekly, in one of the halls of the building, in which a part only of the prisoners can hear him.

The evils then, in this establishment, are obvious, and many of them unavoidable with the present construction. If the male convicts, who are now sent to this Prison for more than one year, should be sent to Sing Sing as soon as that Prison is so far completed as to admit them, and the females should be put under the care of a matron in that part of the building which has been changed to the Auburn plan, then these classes would be well provided for, and in these classes would be included the greater part of the whole number.

7. *State Prison in New York city.*—This Prison is situated on the east bank of the North River, two and a half miles from the City Hall. It is an extensive establishment, consisting of numerous and expensive buildings, which has been used thirty years as the principal Prison in the State of New York. But the evils in it have become so great, in consequence of its construction and management, as to induce the Legislature to make preparations for its abandonment. The whole has therefore been sold to the city for one hundred thousand dollars, and the prisoners will be removed as soon as the building at Sing Sing shall be so far completed as to receive them. Without giving, therefore, any particular description of the construction and government of the State Prison in New York city, it is only necessary to state a few facts concerning its expense, its recommitments, and its mortality.

The total *expense* of erecting and supporting it, from 1796 to 1826, inclusive, has been ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE DOLLARS AND NINETY-TWO CENTS: a sum nearly equal to the school fund. This most astonishing fact was furnished by the comptroller of the treasury for a Committee of the Legislature, at the last session, in accordance with a resolution of that body, requiring that it should be ascertained.

The *recommitments* have been nearly one to four, or nearly five times as numerous as the recommitments at Auburn.

The mortality has been several years 6 per cent., or three times as great as that of the Prisons generally in this country, and the last year 10 per cent.

8. *State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y.—Location.* This Prison is located on the east bank of the North River, thirty miles above New York, and half a mile south of the meeting-house at Mount Pleasant. This situation was chosen for the purpose of employing the convicts in an inexhaustible quarry of marble, of which the bank of the river is here composed. The principal building is crected parallel with the river, about thirty feet from it, and fifteen feet above the surface of the water. The foundation is a solid body of marble, and the material for building is marble, either blasted out of the solid mass on which the building now stands, or from that which composes the hill, on the east. The river is navigable for steam boats to the shore near the Prison. The channel of the river is a mile and a half or two miles west of the Prison. From the top of the hill, in the rear of the Prison, the view of the river, nearly fifty miles towards New York and Albany, and sometimes of fifty sail of vessels, is very pleasant.

This location is probably as advantageous, on the whole, as that of any Prison in the United States. Its marble, its navigable water, its pure air, its retired situation, and, at the same time, its easy communication with New York, are great advantages to be combined in the same location.

Construction. The principal building, when completed, will be nearly 500 feet long, about 40 feet wide, four stories high, and will contain eight hundred cells. It is on the general plan of the north wing of the Prison at Auburn. The only variations are in the windows, doors, and fastenings. The windows are more numerous, and not so large; so that there may be one in front of each cell. The doors are on the outer surface of the wall. The fastenings of a part of the doors will be peculiar to this Prison, viz. a compound lever lock, with which many doors, on the same gallery, may be locked or unlocked at once.

The other buildings, one for the accommodation of the keeper and his family, and the other for the kitchen, hospital, and chapel, are to extend from the ends of the principal building towards the river about 80 feet; giving the whole the appearance from the river of a hollow square. On the west side of the principal building, towards the channel of the river, the yard is to be extended 300 feet in width, and about 500 feet in length. This yard is to be formed with the refuse stone from the quarry. When the buildings and yard shall be completed on the plan proposed, the establishment will be very good in its construction.

Government. MESSRS. HOPKINS, TIBBETS, and ALLEN, are the Commissioners of the Legislature for the erection of this Prison. Capt. LYNDs, formerly superintendent of the Prison at Auburn, under whom the admirable discipline in that Prison was introduced, is the responsible agent. Under his immediate care, 100 prisoners from Auburn were brought to Sing Sing, and put on shore to commence the work, before the ground had been broken, or a cell of any description, or a yard wall, had been begun. They built, the first day, a temporary covering of wood, which was used as their place for lodging during the season. From the time of the landing, in May, till late in the autumn, when a sufficient number of cells were finished to confine the prisoners at night, there was no escape. The whole building thus far, and all the labor in opening the quarry, has been done by the convicts, without any other means of confinement than the authority and system of discipline introduced by Capt. LYNDs. In maintaining this authority, he has been assisted by a few trusty keepers, who went with him from Auburn. With their assistance all is order, industry, silence, and activity. The work goes on rapidly, with little murmuring, and scarcely an effort to escape or rebel. There has been one insurrection, in which two prisoners only were concerned, of whom one was killed. By those who have witnessed the power and wisdom of this government, the order, and industry, and silence of these convicts, it is believed that here is a specimen of authority and vigilance on the one hand, and obedience on the other, which to a great extent prevent evil communication among prisoners, under circumstances, during a part of the time, at least, most unfavorable to so important a result.

The appointment of Capt. LYNDs is by the commissioners ; of the assistant keepers, by the agent. The compensation of the former is \$ 2000 annually ; of the latter, from four to nine hundred dollars.

Prisoners. The number, which was at first 100, has increased to about 250. Of these, who are all males, about one fourth part are colored.

Their crimes, nativity, frequency of conviction, and sentences, could not be ascertained at Sing Sing, because they were transferred from other Prisons.

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“They thus avoid collision, jealousies, envious, separate and party views and interests, and combine their united talents and exertions for the promotion of the public good and the advancement of their own reputation.

"Almost every movement in this Institution is directed by system and order, and tends to seriousness and humility.

"The convicts silently march to and from their rest, meals, and labor, at precise times, moving in separate corps, in single file, with a slow lock-step, erect posture, keeping exact time, with their faces inclined towards their keepers, that they may detect conversation.

"The same silence, solemnity, and order, in a good degree, pervade every business and department.

"The keepers prevent talking, and the diversion of looking at spectators, by keeping their eyes constantly on the convicts under their charge, and are usually walking back and forth through their shops, as well for this purpose, as to keep the convicts industriously employed.

"Their stillness and order at meals and in the chapel are truly impressive; and during the night their lodging department of solitary and silent cells is one of peculiar solemnity and gloom. Nor can any one visit the Sunday school, opened and closed by prayer, where a hundred young convicts are taught, for the first time, the rudiments of learning and religion, without having his feelings deeply affected."

The *character* of the assistant keepers at Auburn is given by Messrs. TIBBETS and HOPKINS in the following language: "Excepting two, they are American born; generally mechanics, and are men of such education, intelligence, and morals, as may be found among the more decent and respectable of our American farmers and mechanics. This is a character, which cannot be understood in other countries, where men of refinement will connect the idea of ignorance and servility with labor; and of all that is gross and contemptible, with the name of a turnkey. But an American legislature will understand what we mean, by the general cast of character here referred to. Individually, they differ from each other, as might be expected; but, generally, we have found them fair minded men, intelligent, well informed, according to their station; testifying with frankness and candor; temperate in their notions of government; and capable of affording both useful information and valuable suggestions."

Prisoners. The average number the last year was 433. The number remaining in Prison at the close of the year was 427; of whom 34 were colored, and 8 females. The number received last year was 133.

The *crimes* of the whole number were, grand larceny, 214; counterfeit money, 50; forgery, 39; petit larceny, 29; burglary, 17; assault to commit rape, 15; perjury, 13; breaking jail, 9; arson and manslaughter, 8 each; murder and assault to murder, 6 each; bigamy, 4; rape and swindling, 3 each; poisoning, 2; sodomy, 1.

Their *nativity* was, New York, 193; Connecticut, 33; Massachusetts, 33; Pennsylvania, 17; New Jersey, 15; Vermont, 14; Rhode Island, 14; New Hampshire, 10; Maine, 5; Maryland, 4; Virginia, South Carolina, and Kentucky, 2 each; Canada and Nova Scotia, 9; foreign countries, 74.

The *health* of the convicts the last year is indicated by the average number in the hospital, viz. four and a fraction, and the number of deaths, viz. seven, which is less than two per cent.

The *same valuable experiment on temperance* has been made in this, as in other Prisons. Mr. POWERS, the keeper, says, "The convicts

here, are strictly prohibited the use of ardent spirits and tobacco, except as medicine: and, contrary to a very common, but fallacious notion, that the confirmed drunkard cannot break off, at once, from the use of spirits, without danger to his health, it has been found, invariably, that the most besotted drunkards have never suffered in their health from that cause, but almost as uniformly, their health has been improved. They appear to be very uneasy, and somewhat lost, for a few days, and with rather poor appetites; after which they eat heartily, and improve in health and appearance."

The *vices* in this Prison, so far as we have ever been able to learn, are comparatively few. We have heard of no good or bad money in circulation among the prisoners; no false coin, or false keys, if we except one piece of wood in the form of a key; no dies or materials to alter bills; no cards or spirituous liquors; no bribing assistant keepers, for the prisoners have nothing to bribe with; no unnatural crime.

The *evils* in this Prison are a few cases of unjustifiable severity in punishment, and the annual expense of \$10,000 for its support.

In regard to the former, the Legislature appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. TIBBETS, HOPKINS, and ALLEN, to proceed to Auburn, and examine the matter thoroughly. Their result, after spending several weeks, and examining about eighty witnesses, is in the following language: "The sum of the whole is, that in a little more than four years, under Mr. LYND'S agency, six cases of punishment have appeared to deserve particular attention; of which we have reported one as an accident; one as uncertain, from defect of testimony; one as harsh, but excusable from very peculiar circumstances; and two as abuses, in a merely formal and legal, but not in a moral sense, and not as being undeserved or unusually severe; and one as entirely justifiable.

"In about nine months, during which Mr. GOODELL was agent, we find twenty-one cases of punishment of a character to deserve investigation; of which four do not appear to have been severe. About fourteen were cases of severe punishment. If the whole list stated by Dr. TUTTLE be admitted, the number will be raised to about nineteen; and, if the repeated punishments inflicted on such men as Mattison and Holmes be included, the number will be much greater, but cannot be stated with exactness. But, stating the number of severe punishments at fourteen, we have reported eight of them, and the aforesaid four others, making twelve in all, to be abuses, either in a legal or moral sense.

"Of the whole number we consider eight cases as justifiable and proper; and four cases as actually abusive and unjustifiable."

In regard to the annual expense, the inspectors express the opinion that the Prison will not be able to support itself. The average earnings of the prisoners are, for the State 15½ cents per day. The whole average expense of their support is, for each 23 cents per day.

The *reformatory character* of this Prison is seen in the following list of reformed convicts who have been discharged. The initials only of the names are given; their residence, the time of their discharge, and their character since. This information was obtained within the last year, from sheriffs and postmasters in different parts of the State, and is exhibited at length in the form of extracts from letters, in the last

Report of the Inspectors to the Legislature. All the information received concerning discharged convicts, before the Report was printed, related to *seventy-nine* ; of whom *fifty-two* sustained the character here given.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Time of discharge.</i>	<i>Character since.</i>
P. W.	Auburn.	Grand Larceny.	April, 1826.	Remarkably good.
E. A.	Catlin.	Breaking Jail.	Aug. 1826.	Good.
H. L.	Chenango.	Forgery.	April, 1825.	Good.
A. P.	Junius.	Grand Larceny.	Feb. 1825.	Good, and well esteemed.
D. L.	Junius.	Grand Larceny.	April, 1818.	Honest and industrious.
— S.	Romulus.	—	—	Respectable farmer.
J. W. B.	Owasco.	Counterfeit.	Feb. 1826.	Supports his family.
E. C. D.	Geneseo.	Grand Larceny.	April, 1824.	Exemplary.
W. S.	Cortland Co.	Forgery.	Jan. 1826.	Steady and industrious.
E. W.	Pompey.	Conspiracy.	Sept. 1823.	Steady and industrious.
L. R.	Parma.	Grand Larceny.	Sept. 1825.	Steady and industrious.
E. P.	Parma.	Counterfeit.	Oct. 1824.	Steady and industrious.
A. P.	Perry.	Counterfeit.	April, 1824.	Upright and honest.
J. M.	Preble.	Manslaughter.	Mar. 1826.	A man and a Christian.
J. P.	Batavia.	Assault.	April, 1826.	Altogether reformed.
J. S.	Batavia.	Assault.	Jan. 1822.	Industrious and respectable.
A. B.	Savannah.	Grand Larceny.	June, 1824.	Nothing improper.
J. P.	Cambridge.	Grand Larceny.	May, 1822.	Saves his earnings.
A. W.	Cambridge.	Counterfeit.	Feb. 1824.	Much reformed.
J. T. L.	Cambridge.	Forgery.	Aug. 1826.	Remarkably industrious.
D. R.	Le Roy.	Counterfeit.	April, 1820.	Conduct exemplary.
S. N.	Bergen.	Forgery.	Feb. 1821.	Conduct exemplary.
S. B.	Florence.	Misdemeanor.	Nov. 1823.	Supports his family.
I. S.	Sacketts Harbor.	Manslaughter.	Nov. 1823.	Materially improved.
C. F.	Sacketts Harbor.	Attempt to kill.	April, 1824.	Sober and discreet.
A. P.	Sacketts Harbor.	Grand Larceny.	—	Industrious and temperate.
E. R.	Sacketts Harbor.	Grand Larceny.	—	Industrious and temperate.
J. P.	Sacketts Harbor.	Grand Larceny.	—	Industrious and temperate.
E. B. D.	Sacketts Harbor.	Larceny.	Aug. 1826.	Penitent and humble.
J. B.	Caughnawaga.	Arson.	Aug. 1826.	Penitent and decent.
G. O. B.	Fabius.	Forgery.	Sept. 1821.	Manifest reformation.
D. H.	Fabius.	Perjury.	July, 1821.	Unsuspecting.
C. W. S.	Russia.	Forgery.	Dec. 1825.	Gaining friends.
D. D. B.	German Flats.	Counterfeit.	July, 1826.	Very industrious.
I. P.	Morristown.	Counterfeit.	Sept. 1819.	Very good citizen.
N. D.	Riga.	Counterfeit.	Feb. 1824.	Steady and industrious.
L. J.	Lyons.	Perjury.	Mar. 1825.	Altered for the better.
S. Y. S.	Stephentown.	Grand Larceny.	Dec. 1820.	Better than before.
T. H.	Tyrone.	Forgery.	April, 1826.	Bad habits cured.
D. Y.	Galway.	Grand Larceny.	Feb. 1824.	Regular in his habits.
J. S.	Galway.	Grand Larceny.	Dec. 1824.	Attentive to business.
J. F.	Milford.	Forgery.	Aug. 1825.	Prudent.
S. L.	Milford.	Perjury.	Sept. 1825.	Much reformed.
H. C.	Pembroke.	Grand Larceny.	June, 1825.	Regular in all respects.
J. R.	Chester.	Grand Larceny.	Jan. 1822.	Much improved.
D. B.	Chester.	Counterfeit.	May, 1825.	Much improved.
E. B.	Chester.	Counterfeit.	May, 1825.	Much improved.
J. M.	Pompey.	Perjury.	Sept. 1823.	Very correct, steady.
H. R.	Lebanon.	Forgery.	June, 1824.	Conducts with propriety
J. O.	Lebanon.	Counterfeit.	June, 1826.	Industrious.

The whole number of recommitments is 19, or less than one to twenty.

Concerning the *instruction* afforded to convicts in this Institution, we only add (in connexion with its reformatory character, and in addition to what has already been said) the latest testimony of the inspectors on this subject. In their last Report to the Legislature, they say, "the Prison Sunday School is in a flourishing state. It now consists of 100 scholars, with a competent teacher from our Theological Seminary, to each class of from five to six individuals, under the general superintendence of a resident chaplain, the Rev. Mr. CURTIS ; and all

under the constant inspection and rigid discipline of two vigilant officers of the Prison. A considerable number of the scholars are now learning writing and arithmetic. In this department, and *in all other respects*, the unwearied exertions and the able and faithful services of Mr. CURTIS greatly aid in promoting the interests of the Institution."

From the circumstance, that, until the last fifteen months, there has never been a resident chaplain at this Prison, it may not be amiss barely to state, in this place, that Mr. CURTIS came here in the capacity of a missionary, in the employ of the Massachusetts Prison Discipline Society, and receives his compensation principally from said society.

10. *State Prison in New Jersey.—Location.* This Prison is located in Lamberton, about half a mile east of the Delaware river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Trenton, and 29 miles N. E. of Philadelphia.

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Government. The officers are, five inspectors, a warden, clerk, deputy keeper, three assistant keepers, and a physician.

The inspectors receive \$1 50 per day for the time devoted; warden, \$800; clerk, \$500; deputy keeper, \$450; assistant keepers, \$400, annually. The total amount of salaries, besides the sum paid to the inspectors, is \$3,025.

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The sentences of the same persons were, for 20 years, five; for 10 years, five; for 11, 12, and 15 years, one each; for 7 and 8 years, two each; for 6 years, three; for 4 years, seven; for 5 years, three; for 3 and 2 years, nine each; for other and shorter periods, fourteen.

Their *employment*, not including sixteen in solitary cells, extended to thirteen different kinds of business.

The *expense* of supporting sixty-five prisoners for the year ending October 1, 1826, was \$3,873 77; besides the compensation of the inspectors.

The *recommitments* out of the same number were 13 for second offence, and 1 for third.

The *escapes* since December 9, 1819, have been 26.

The proportion of colored convicts almost one half.

The *evils*, as may be seen without repetition, are numerous.

11. *Old County Prison in Philadelphia.*—This Prison is located on Walnut street, and is constructed like the old Prisons generally; but, since it is to be abandoned as soon as the new Prison and the Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents are completed, it is not necessary to describe more particularly the location and construction.

"Almost every movement in this Institution is directed by system and order, and tends to seriousness and humility.

"The convicts silently march to and from their rest, meals, and labor, at precise times, moving in separate corps, in single file, with a slow lock-step, erect posture, keeping exact time, with their faces inclined towards their keepers, that they may detect conversation.

"The same silence, solemnity, and order, in a good degree, pervade every business and department.

"The keepers prevent talking, and the diversion of looking at spectators, by keeping their eyes constantly on the convicts under their charge, and are usually walking back and forth through their shops, as well for this purpose, as to keep the convicts industriously employed.

"Their stillness and order at meals and in the chapel are truly impressive; and during the night their lodging department of solitary and silent cells is one of peculiar solemnity and gloom. Nor can any one visit the Sunday school, opened and closed by prayer, where a hundred young convicts are taught, for the first time, the rudiments of learning and religion, without having his feelings deeply affected."

The *character* of the assistant keepers at Auburn is given by Messrs. TIBBETS and HOPKINS in the following language: "Excepting two, they are American born; generally mechanics, and are men of such education, intelligence, and morals, as may be found among the more decent and respectable of our American farmers and mechanics. This is a character, which cannot be understood in other countries, where men of refinement will connect the idea of ignorance and servility with labor; and of all that is gross and contemptible, with the name of a turnkey. But an American legislature will understand what we mean, by the general cast of character here referred to. Individually, they differ from each other, as might be expected; but, generally, we have found them fair minded men, intelligent, well informed, according to their station; testifying with frankness and candor; temperate in their notions of government; and capable of affording both useful information and valuable suggestions."

Prisoners. The average number the last year was 433. The number remaining in Prison at the close of the year was 427; of whom 34 were colored, and 8 females. The number received last year was 133.

The *crimes* of the whole number were, grand larceny, 214; counterfeit money, 50; forgery, 39; petit larceny, 29; burglary, 17; assault to commit rape, 15; perjury, 13; breaking jail, 9; arson and manslaughter, 8 each; murder and assault to murder, 6 each; bigamy, 4; rape and swindling, 3 each; poisoning, 2; sodomy, 1.

Their *nativity* was, New York, 193; Connecticut, 33; Massachusetts, 33; Pennsylvania, 17; New Jersey, 15; Vermont, 14; Rhode Island, 14; New Hampshire, 10; Maine, 5; Maryland, 4; Virginia, South Carolina, and Kentucky, 2 each; Canada and Nova Scotia, 9; foreign countries, 74.

The *health* of the convicts the last year is indicated by the average number in the hospital, viz. four and a fraction, and the number of deaths, viz. seven, which is less than two per cent.

The *same valuable experiment on temperance* has been made in this, as in other Prisons. Mr. POWERS, the keeper, says, "The convicts

here, are strictly prohibited the use of ardent spirits and tobacco, except as medicine : and, contrary to a very common, but fallacious notion, that the confirmed drunkard cannot break off, at once, from the use of spirits, without danger to his health, it has been found, invariably, that the most besotted drunkards have never suffered in their health from that cause, but almost as uniformly, their health has been improved. They appear to be very uneasy, and somewhat lost, for a few days, and with rather poor appetites ; after which they eat heartily, and improve in health and appearance."

The *vices* in this Prison, so far as we have ever been able to learn, are comparatively few. We have heard of no good or bad money in circulation among the prisoners ; no false coin, or false keys, if we except one piece of wood in the form of a key ; no dies or materials to alter bills ; no cards or spirituous liquors ; no bribing assistant keepers, for the prisoners have nothing to bribe with ; no unnatural crime.

The *evils* in this Prison are a few cases of unjustifiable severity in punishment, and the annual expense of \$ 10,000 for its support.

In regard to the former, the Legislature appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. TIBBETS, HOPKINS, and ALLEN, to proceed to Auburn, and examine the matter thoroughly. Their result, after spending several weeks, and examining about eighty witnesses, is in the following language : "The sum of the whole is, that in a little more than four years, under Mr. LYND'S agency, six cases of punishment have appeared to deserve particular attention ; of which we have reported one as an accident ; one as uncertain, from defect of testimony ; one as harsh, but excusable from very peculiar circumstances ; and two as abuses, in a merely formal and legal, but not in a moral sense, and not as being undeserved or unusually severe ; and one as entirely justifiable.

"In about nine months, during which Mr. GOODELL was agent, we find twenty-one cases of punishment of a character to deserve investigation ; of which four do not appear to have been severe. About fourteen were cases of severe punishment. If the whole list stated by Dr. TUTTLE be admitted, the number will be raised to about nineteen ; and, if the repeated punishments inflicted on such men as Mattison and Holmes be included, the number will be much greater, but cannot be stated with exactness. But, stating the number of severe punishments at fourteen, we have reported eight of them, and the aforesaid four others, making twelve in all, to be abuses, either in a legal or moral sense.

"Of the whole number we consider eight cases as justifiable and proper ; and four cases as actually abusive and unjustifiable."

In regard to the annual expense, the inspectors express the opinion that the Prison will not be able to support itself. The average earnings of the prisoners are, for the State 15½ cents per day. The whole average expense of their support is, for each 23 cents per day.

The *reformatory character* of this Prison is seen in the following list of reformed convicts who have been discharged. The initials only of the names are given ; their residence, the time of their discharge, and their character since. This information was obtained within the last year, from sheriffs and postmasters in different parts of the State, and is exhibited at length in the form of extracts from letters, in the last

Report of the Inspectors to the Legislature. All the information received concerning discharged convicts, before the Report was printed, related to *seventy-nine* ; of whom *fifty-two* sustained the character here given.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Time of discharge.</i>	<i>Character since.</i>
P. W.	Auburn.	Grand Larceny.	April, 1826.	Remarkably good.
E. A.	Catlin.	Breaking Jail.	Aug. 1826.	Good.
H. L.	Chenango.	Forgery.	April, 1825.	Good.
A. P.	Junius.	Grand Larceny.	Feb. 1825.	Good, and well esteemed.
D. L.	Junius.	Grand Larceny.	April, 1818.	Honest and industrious.
— S.	Romulus.	—	—	Respectable farmer.
J. W. B.	Owasco.	Counterfeit.	Feb. 1826.	Supports his family.
E. C. D.	Geneseo.	Grand Larceny.	April, 1824.	Exemplary.
W. S.	Cortland Co.	Forgery.	Jan. 1826.	Steady and industrious.
E. W.	Pompey.	Conspiracy.	Sept. 1823.	Steady and industrious.
L. R.	Parma.	Grand Larceny.	Sept. 1825.	Steady and industrious.
E. P.	Parma.	Counterfeit.	Oct. 1824.	Steady and industrious.
A. P.	Perry.	Counterfeit.	April, 1824.	Upright and honest.
J. M.	Preble.	Manslaughter.	Mar. 1826.	A man and a Christian.
J. P.	Batavia.	Assault.	April, 1826.	Altogether reformed.
J. S.	Batavia.	Assault.	Jan. 1822.	Industrious and respectable.
A. B.	Savannah.	Grand Larceny.	June, 1824.	Nothing improper.
J. P.	Cambridge.	Grand Larceny.	May, 1822.	Saves his earnings.
A. W.	Cambridge.	Counterfeit.	Feb. 1824.	Much reformed.
J. T. L.	Cambridge.	Forgery.	Aug. 1826.	Remarkably industrious.
D. R.	Le Roy.	Counterfeit.	April, 1820.	Conduct exemplary.
S. N.	Bergen.	Forgery.	Feb. 1821.	Conduct exemplary.
S. B.	Florence.	Misdemeanor.	Nov. 1823.	Supports his family.
I. S.	Sacketts Harbor.	Manslaughter.	Nov. 1823.	Materially improved.
C. F.	Sacketts Harbor.	Attempt to kill.	April, 1824.	Sober and discreet.
A. P.	Sacketts Harbor.	Grand Larceny.	—	Industrious and temperate.
E. R.	Sacketts Harbor.	Grand Larceny.	—	Industrious and temperate.
J. P.	Sacketts Harbor.	Grand Larceny.	—	Industrious and temperate.
E. B. D.	Sacketts Harbor.	Larceny.	Aug. 1826.	Penitent and humble.
J. B.	Caughnawaga.	Arson.	Aug. 1826.	Penitent and decent.
G. O. B.	Fabius.	Forgery.	Sept. 1821.	Manifest reformation.
D. H.	Fabius.	Perjury.	July, 1821.	Unsuspecting.
C. W. S.	Russia.	Forgery.	Dec. 1825.	Gaining friends.
D. D. B.	German Flats.	Counterfeit.	July, 1826.	Very industrious.
I. P.	Morristown.	Counterfeit.	Sept. 1819.	Very good citizen.
N. D.	Riga.	Counterfeit.	Feb. 1824.	Steady and industrious.
L. J.	Lyons.	Perjury.	Mar. 1825.	Altered for the better.
S. Y. S.	Stephentown.	Grand Larceny.	Dec. 1820.	Better than before.
T. H.	Tyrone.	Forgery.	April, 1826.	Bad habits cured.
D. Y.	Galway.	Grand Larceny.	Feb. 1824.	Regular in his habits.
J. S.	Galway.	Grand Larceny.	Dec. 1824.	Attentive to business.
J. F.	Milford.	Forgery.	Aug. 1825.	Prudent.
S. L.	Milford.	Perjury.	Sept. 1825.	Much reformed.
H. C.	Pembroke.	Grand Larceny.	June, 1825.	Regular in all respects.
J. R.	Chester.	Grand Larceny.	Jan. 1822.	Much improved.
D. B.	Chester.	Counterfeit.	May, 1825.	Much improved.
E. B.	Chester.	Counterfeit.	May, 1825.	Much improved.
J. M.	Pompey.	Perjury.	Sept. 1823.	Very correct, steady.
H. R.	Lebanon.	Forgery.	June, 1824.	Conducts with propriety
J. O.	Lebanon.	Counterfeit.	June, 1826.	Industrious.

The whole number of recommitments is 19, or less than one to twenty.

Concerning the *instruction* afforded to convicts in this Institution, we only add (in connexion with its reformatory character, and in addition to what has already been said) the latest testimony of the inspectors on this subject. In their last Report to the Legislature, they say, "the Prison Sunday School is in a flourishing state. It now consists of 100 scholars, with a competent teacher from our Theological Seminary, to each class of from five to six individuals, under the general superintendence of a resident chaplain, the Rev. Mr. CURTIS; and all

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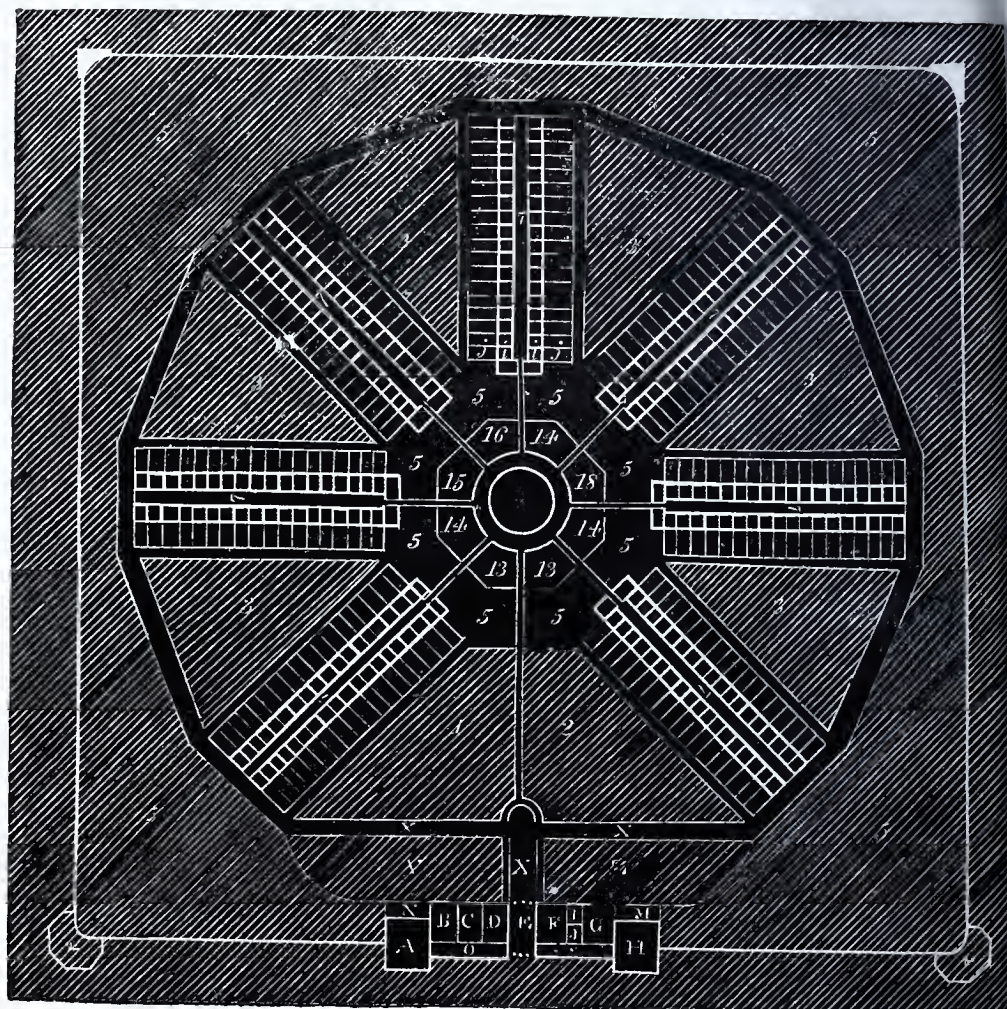
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GROUND VIEW OF THE NEW PRISON IN PHILADELPHIA.

The external wall, 30 feet high, encloses a yard 650 feet square; E, entrance beneath an arch secured by two gates, under the centre of the front building, which forms a part of the south wall; A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, apartments in this building, used by the government of the Prison for public offices; and by the keeper and his family for a dwelling house; the Hospital and apothecary's shop also, are in this building; Z, V, yards for the accommodation of the keeper's family and the Hospital; X, X, passage from the arch to the interior yards; 1, 2, 3, 3, 5, 5, spaces between the blocks of cells, and between the blocks of cells and the external wall. The observatory is in the centre; 7, 7, 7, are the passages between the cells, extending from the observatory towards the external wall; i, i, are the cells 12 feet long and 8 feet wide; j, j, are the exercising yards. There is a tower at each corner of the yard, and over the centre of the front building.

Scale 162 1-2 feet to an inch.

The *government* is vested in a large board of inspectors, and a small number of keepers, who so manage, that it has been often said, by those intimately acquainted with the establishment, that "*the prisoners keep the Prison.*" It has been, to a great extent, a system of compromise, in which the greatest villains among the prisoners have been sometimes elevated to places of distinction, on condition that they would behave well in Prison.

The number of prisoners has varied for several years from five to six hundred. Of these nearly four hundred have been confined at night in sixteen rooms. They have been collected in great numbers from all parts of the world, and particularly from other Prisons. The assistant clerk stated that, of those in Prison in December, 1824, two hundred had been in other Prisons. The commitments have been about 1 to 3. The deaths, for several years, 6 per cent. The expense of supporting the establishment about \$30,000 annually. The vices, unutterable abominations. The influence upon society never yet known; but inferred from the frequent burnings and highway robberies in Philadelphia and the vicinity, and the numerous convicts in other Prisons, throughout the United States, from the old county Prison on Walnut street, Philadelphia.

12. *New State Prison in Philadelphia.*—*Location.* This Prison is located on elevated ground, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of the city, and about half a mile east of the Schuylkill river.

Construction. The yard wall, which is built of stone, 30 feet high, encloses nearly twelve acres. The building for the keeper's house, and the offices of the Prison government, makes a part of the south wall, on each side of the centre. The magnificence of this part of the Prison may be inferred from the fact, that the yard wall cost about \$200,000. On the centre of the yard is erected the observatory, and on seven lines, diverging from the observatory towards the wall, the blocks of cells. The cells are arranged in two rows, in seven one story buildings, on opposite sides of seven passages, extending from the observatory towards the wall to the ends of the blocks of cells. Connected with each cell, on the outside, is an exercising yard. The entrance to the cell is through the exercising yard. The place of observation for the keeper over the prisoner, is through a small orifice opening from the cell into the passage, which may be closed at pleasure by the keeper, and which is intended to be kept generally shut. The only mode of seeing the prisoner while confined in his cell, if the doors are shut, is through this orifice. When he is let out of his cell into the exercising yard, he may be seen either by opening the door of the exercising yard, or by walking on the top of the wall over the exercising yard. The wall of the exercising yard is so high, that he cannot be seen from the principal observatory, in the centre of the large yard, unless the observatory is raised to a height far above that contemplated in the original plan. The entrance to the cell, from the exercising yard, is secured by double doors, one on each surface of the wall; the inner door of grated iron, and the outer door of plank. The orifice between the cell and the passage, which is large enough to admit the face of a man, is secured by double doors of plank. For ventilation, there are several holes, about three inches in diameter, near the floor of the cell, passing through the wall into the exercising

yard; and several small angular flues passing off through the wall, between the cell and the passage, about 10 feet above the floor. The mode of heating, now proposed, is by admitting warm air into each cell, through a small orifice opening into an air chamber, which is to extend the whole length of each passage beneath the floor. Whether the ventilators into the exercising yards, and the orifices into the air chamber, will not open a communication between the prisoners in different cells, can only be told by experiment. If it should be so, there would be no way to prevent communication, except by altering the construction, unless a keeper could be placed in each air chamber and in each exercising yard. It would require more keepers than prisoners, to prevent communication in this way. Whether it is practicable so to construct two cells, or apartments adjoining each other, that there cannot possibly be any communication between two persons confined in them, while they are furnished with sufficiently free ventilation, is a point never yet so tested by experience, within our knowledge, either in Prisons or Lunatic Asylums, as to prove the possibility of such a thing. It is not done at the Lunatic Asylum in Charlestown, and it was not done at the new Prison in Philadelphia, in April, 1827; for the cells were not completed. If it could be done, the question deserves consideration, whether it ought to be done; for the case not unfrequently occurs, in a large Prison, in which a prisoner is taken violently sick. Now, if they are confined in cells, from which it is impossible for any one of them to be heard, even by the person in the adjoining room, how shall the keeper know that the prisoner demands attention? It is true, that there might be pipes extending from each cell to the keeper's apartment: so that the keeper would know if the prisoner was in distress; but no such thing is proposed. The sentinel in the passage would hear the noise of the prisoner, if the doors were kept open; but it is proposed to keep them shut, to prevent the prisoners from seeing each other, and hearing each other, across the passage; so that the sentinel would only know the condition of the prisoner, when he opened the door to look in upon him. The sentinel being placed in the air chamber, or in the exercising yard, might probably hear the prisoner; but it is not proposed to keep a sentinel in either of these places. As the Prison is constructed, it will be difficult to know when the prisoner is in distress.

And while the sentinel could not hear the prisoner, the prisoners would have a better opportunity to hear each other. The sentinel in the passage could not hear the conversation of the prisoners through the air chamber, because the sound would pass under the floor of the passage. And when the prisoners are let out of the cells into the exercising yards, the sentinel in the passage could not prevent their conversing with each other over the walls. Nor is it perceived how conversation over the walls of the exercising yards can be prevented, if a considerable number are let out of the cells into the yards at once. If they should all be let out at the same time, it would require a keeper, probably, to every five yards, to prevent conversation. And even with this number of keepers, which would be fifty, they would labor under many disadvantages in preventing evil communication. The tops of the walls of the exercising yards are not prepared for the keepers to walk on them, and the passages between the cells are so

separated from the exercising yards, that the keepers, being in the passages, could not easily prevent evil communication, while the prisoners were in the exercising yards. The keepers, therefore, would probably take their station either in the exercising yards, or on the outside of the wall, while the prisoners were in the exercising yards. If they should do this, their means of preventing conversation would not be good. If to avoid this trouble, only a few prisoners should be let out, at the same time, into the exercising yards, and these should be in yards separated from each other, it would require a great deal of time, from a number of keepers, to let them all out of their cells *daily*. If it is not done as often as this, the question would arise, whether it is expedient to build two hundred and fifty exercising yards, for two hundred and fifty prisoners.

It has been urged in favor of this plan of building, that it gives great facilities for inspection; so great that the keeper in the observatory in the centre of the large yard, as well as the keepers in the lofty towers on the external wall, may overlook the whole establishment. It is true that they can see, from these points of observation, the roofs of the cells, and the tops of the walls of the exercising yards, but it is also true, that they cannot see the prisoners, when they are in their cells; nor while they are in their exercising yards, unless the prisoners choose to show themselves. From the tower in the centre of the south wall, which is one of the most lofty, the eye can see no farther into the exercising yard of the nearest cell, than the top of the door between the exercising yard and the cell. The plan of building, therefore, does not afford great facilities for inspection; but, on the contrary, makes inspection very difficult and expensive, both in regard to time and labor.

There is a peculiarity in the construction not yet mentioned. Each cell is a water closet. From what may be seen of similar places in hospitals, prisons, and steam boats, we are apprehensive that this part of the design will fail. It will be very expensive in the construction, and probably will not answer a good purpose. It is proposed to accomplish the object by cast iron pipes, extending under the whole establishment, and communicating with every cell. These pipes are to be frequently filled with pure water, which may be drawn off, in the expectation that the filth will be removed in the current. Apartments have often been visited, in which similar designs have been adopted for the accomplishment of the same object; but the object was not gained. The air could with the greatest difficulty be inhaled by a person who came from the fresh air. It would be well to know, whether this peculiarity in the plan will answer the purpose in a few cells, before the expense is incurred of extending it to the whole establishment.

The original design was so to construct every part of the building, that it should never be necessary to remove the prisoner from his cell and exercising yard, except in cases of sickness. There is, therefore, no chapel for divine worship on the Sabbath; no place for morning or evening prayers; no place for communicating instruction of any kind; and no place for labor, except the cell or the exercising yard. This would make instruction difficult, and labor, if it should be introduced, unproductive.

In regard to instruction, twenty persons could not communicate as much, in the same time, to a given number of prisoners, as one might communicate to the same number, in the same time, in buildings constructed with reference to this object. If, then, it is admitted, as it has been by one of the Commissioners, that the importance of instruction is never to be disregarded, the difficulty still remains, that there is no convenient place for giving instruction. If the teacher, whether a director of the institution, a benevolent friend, or a stated chaplain, can only approach the prisoner in his cell through the exercising yard, or the small orifice between the passage and the cell, it will be so laborious as to render it probable that very little instruction will be given.

In regard to labor, it is not yet decided whether it shall be introduced or not. If it is introduced, what kind it shall be; who shall teach how the work is to be done, and see that it is done well; or how the persons, on whom these duties devolve, are conveniently to get access to the prisoners, are questions which have had so little consideration, in the construction, as to make it probable, that the original design was not to introduce labor. And if it was now decided, that labor should be introduced, the construction of some part of the buildings in the interior of the yard would probably be varied from the original design.

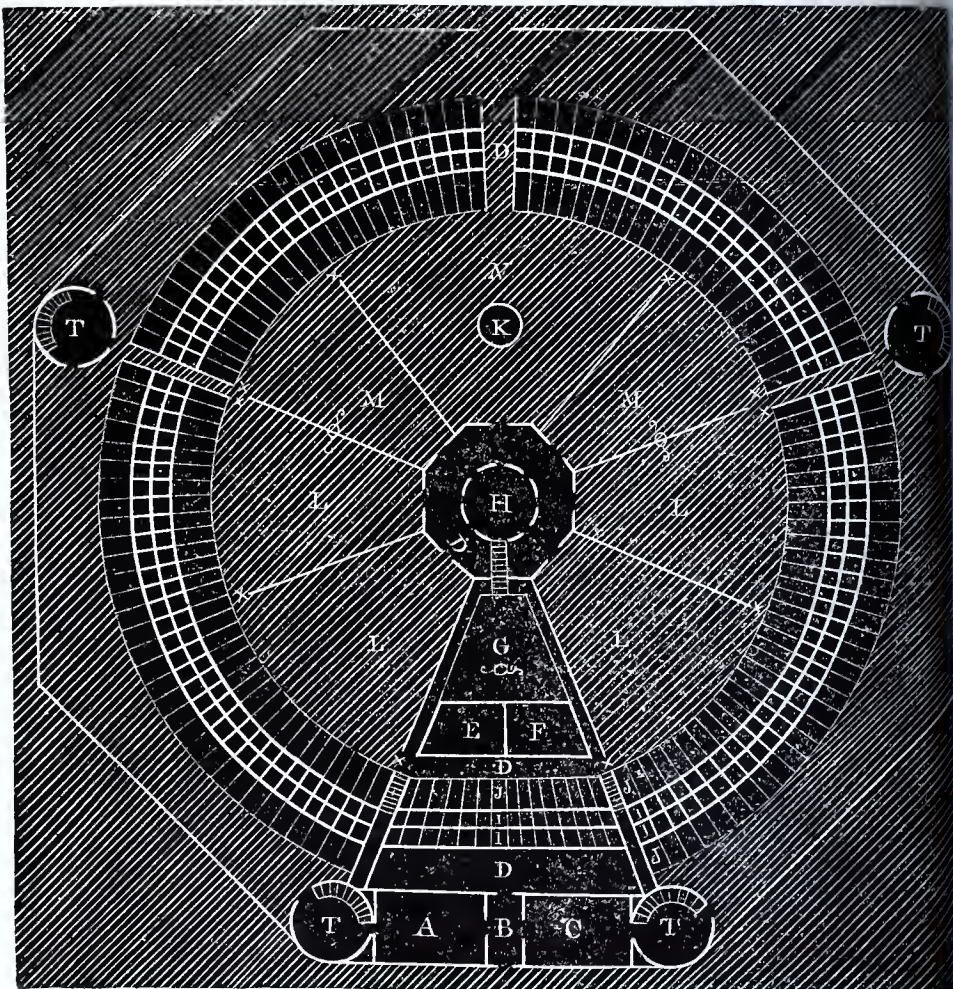
The estimated expense of the whole establishment, when completed, on the original design, is *five hundred thousand dollars*. And when it is completed, it will accommodate only *two hundred and fifty prisoners*. The expense of the new Prison in Connecticut, for the accommodation of *one hundred and thirty-six* prisoners, was estimated at *thirty thousand dollars*, and three fourths of the work has already been done within the estimate.

The objections, then, to this plan of building are, the difficulty of preventing the prisoners from communicating with each other, either through the air chamber, or over the walls of the exercising yards; the impossibility of inspecting the conduct of the prisoners in the cells or in the exercising yards, either from the observatory in the centre of the large yard, or from the towers on the external wall; the difficulty of the keepers knowing it, in cases of sudden sickness and distress among the prisoners; the filthiness of making every cell a water closet; the difficulty of introducing labor, and of communicating instruction, and the expense.

All these objections are against the plan of building, even if it be admitted that the principle of solitary confinement day and night is good. If it should be found from experience in Philadelphia, as it has been found by experience in Maine, and at Auburn, that the principle is not good; then the plan of building would be still more objectionable.

If we understand the reason of the present state of this establishment, it is this: the Legislature appointed a committee, about eighteen months since, to examine other Prisons, for the purpose of ascertaining, among other things, whether the plan adopted in Philadelphia is good. This committee, consisting of Judge KING and T. I. WHARTON, Esq., visited some of the Prisons in New England and New York, and reported against the new Prison, so far as to prevent the Legisla-





GROUND VIEW OF THE PRISON AT PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

B, entrance; A, C, apartments in the keeper's house; D, D, passages to the inner yards; E, F, apartments for cooking, &c.; S, S, pumps; K, pool; L, M, N, inner yard; I, I, cells; J, J, exercising yards; H, observatory; T, T, towers.

Scale 100 feet to an inch

ture from making an appropriation in favor of it, at the last session. The progress of the buildings, therefore, in the interior of the yard, is arrested, except so far as to complete the number of cells, (about one hundred,) the foundation and walls of which had been already built. This is a sufficient number to use, in the first experiment, to try the construction and the principle of solitary confinement day and night. If it should be found, that the construction and principle are not good, it would remain with the Legislature to decide on what plan the other buildings should be erected.

In view of the whole matter, the following remarks may not be unimportant :

The yard wall is the most lofty, extensive, and secure, in this country, with the exception, perhaps, of that at Pittsburg ; and, therefore, whatever the design of building in the interior, this remains good.

If the principle of solitary confinement day and night is admitted to be the only correct principle, the Philadelphia plan of building is not so favorable to a successful application of the principle as the Auburn, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Sing Sing, and Washington ; because it is more difficult of inspection ; more difficult to prevent evil communication ; more difficult to know when the prisoners are in distress ; more unfavorable to cleanliness ; more difficult to communicate instruction, and vastly more expensive.

If the principle of solitary confinement day and night should be found by experience in Philadelphia, as it has been found in Maine, and at Auburn, not good ; then the Philadelphia plan of building would not answer the purpose, and the other would be altogether convenient for the introduction of productive labor.

So much time and expense are necessary in constructing the building on the original plan, and comparatively so little on the Auburn plan, and it is so uncertain whether the first will answer the purpose, either in principle or construction, that it is not to be lamented that the Legislature made no appropriation, at the last session, for the completion of the building on the original plan.

It is now a favorable time, and there is a convenient location within the yard, to erect a building speedily, at a moderate expense, near the north wall, and parallel with it, containing as many cells as may be necessary, on a plan which will answer the best purpose, on either the principle of solitary confinement day and night, or solitary confinement at night with productive labor.

If the Legislature should make provision for this variation from the original design, the unutterable abominations, which are known to exist on Walnut street, and the great annual expense, might be sooner prevented.

This is a question deeply interesting to the whole community, and no personal gratification, or previous bias, or personal friendship, ought to prevent any man from giving all the facts, in relation to the case, a candid consideration, and the results a decided, and temperate, and open declaration.

13. *State Prison at Pittsburg, Penn.*—This Prison is built on the general plan of the Prison in Philadelphia, except that the cells and exercising yards are on the circumference of the circle. We present only the ground view of the establishment, with the explanation.

The present state and expense of the buildings ; the mode of government and discipline ; the number of prisoners, their crimes, sentences, &c., we are unable to state. We only know that a few prisoners have been received.

14. *Baltimore Penitentiary.*—*Location.* This Prison is situated on an eminence, about three fourths of a mile N. E. of the centre of the city. The situation is pleasant and healthy.

Construction. The yard wall, which is twenty feet high, encloses about four acres. The front building, and the west wing, are completed. These are built of brick, four stories high, including the basement, which is of stone. The centre building fronts the south, and contains apartments for the keeper's family and guard. The west wing, which is the Prison, makes a right angle with the centre building, and extends north 156 feet. It is 36 feet wide, and is built on the old plan, with a spacious hall and large night rooms. The female department is confined to six apartments and a part of the hall in the south end of the second story. The solitary cells, which are nine in number, are in the north end of the third story. Further description of the building is unnecessary, as the governor has recommended the erection of a building for solitary confinement at night, to obviate the evils arising from the construction of the west wing.

From the north end of the west wing to the external wall of the large yard is erected a wall 20 feet high, and the space south of this wall is used as a yard for female convicts. In this yard is a one story building, in which the females labor.

In the yard for male prisoners is a range of workshops, extending from east to west, at the distance of twenty-five feet from the north wall, two hundred and fifty feet long and twenty-five wide, some two stories high, and others but one. South of this range, and at right angles with it, are two other shops, each two stories high. The cost of the whole establishment has been \$ 89,500.

Government. The officers are, twelve directors, residing in Baltimore, appointed annually by the Executive Council of the State, who receive no compensation ; a keeper, sixteen deputy keepers and guard, and a book keeper, who receive collectively \$ 8,900 annually, and a physician, who receives about \$ 550.

The directors meet as a body, at the Prison, once a month, and at that time appoint two of their number to meet at the Prison every week.

The deputy keepers are all practical mechanics ; of whom eight superintend the business of the shops, and eight in companies of four are upon the walls alternately as guard. At night, four out of the sixteen deputy keepers are on watch in the halls, four are in the guard room, and eight with their families. They do the duties of night watch in companies of four, alternately.

Prisoners. The whole number in Prison, in January, 1825, was 307, of whom 62 were females, and of the remaining 245, ninety-three were colored. The whole number received from the commencement in November, 1811, till November, 1818, was 1006.

Their sentences varied from three months to twenty-one years.

Their employment, of late, has been principally weaving. This has been done on the capital of the State, and not for contractors, and has been found profitable.

Tasks are assigned to the prisoners, which they are compelled to perform, if they have health and strength; but nothing is allowed in the form of over-stint.

At the expiration of their sentence they are presented with money or clothing as a gift, according to their merits.

The expense of food and clothing for each male prisoner is stated by the clerk to be \$63 annually; for each female, \$55 annually.

They are supplied with religious instruction on the Sabbath, morning and evening, in the male and female department, by the clergy of the Methodist denomination, without compensation from the government. There have, also, been Sabbath schools organized.

The recommitments from 1811 to 1825 were only 59.

The general character of the female department was given last year.

The evils in the male department arise principally from the crowded state of the night rooms, which will be obviated when the new building is erected.

15. *New Penitentiary in Washington, D. C.—Location.* It is situated on the point of land projecting into the Potomac, almost south of the capitol, and in the direction of Alexandria.

Construction. The principal building is of brick, on the Auburn plan, 120 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 36 feet high, containing 160 cells in four stories. There are, besides, two buildings, one on each flank of the Prison, having a communication with it, by a small door, on a level with the first gallery. These buildings are 25 feet by 40, containing cellars, two upright stories, and lodging rooms in the roof. One of these buildings will be devoted to the keeper, his deputies and family, and the other to the kitchen, hospital, &c. A wall 75 feet in advance of the front, and 20 feet high, will enclose an area 300 feet square.

In regard to the plan of building adopted in this Prison, the following extracts from a letter written by Charles Bulfinch, Esq., the architect of the public buildings in Washington, who holds the most important station in this country as an architect, and whose general character is extensively known, will be esteemed valuable by those members of the State Legislatures, who have not had an opportunity to examine the construction of different Prisons. He says, "immediately after the close of the session," (i. e. the session of 1826,) "I was directed by the President of the United States to visit the penitentiary establishments of New York and Pennsylvania, for the purpose of inspecting them, and of obtaining all such information as may be obtained, and which may be usefully applied in the erection of the Penitentiary authorized by the act of Congress of May 20.

"I accordingly visited the several institutions of this kind, in the city of New York, and the new building now erecting under Mr. LYND'S direction at Mount Pleasant, and, returning, the new penitentiary building of Philadelphia. The inspection that I had made was enough to convince me of the superiority of the Auburn plan to any that had been adopted in England or America, and I made a Report to the President to that effect."

Government. A bill was submitted to Congress, during the last session, by Mr. VER PLANK, chairman of the Committee on the District

of Columbia, for the organization of the Prison government; but it is not known to us whether it became a law. As the session was short, and the buildings were not yet completed, and there would probably be no necessity for the law till after the next session of Congress, it is believed, that it was left among the unfinished business.

Employment. As materials for building are expensive in Washington, and the city is rapidly rising in importance, and the Prison is located on navigable water, and granite rock of most beautiful quality is found in so many places on our coast and rivers, and this is already an article of commerce and manufacture, it is worthy of consideration, whether the business of hammering granite cannot be introduced in the new Penitentiary in Washington. The first objection which would arise to such a measure would be the expense of transportation. But, in answer, the facts may be repeated, which have already been stated in this Report, that the granite rock, by the hammering of which about 70 convicts have earned more than \$ 5,000 in one year, in New Hampshire, after defraying the whole expense of their keeping, is transported about four miles by land, and about sixty miles by the Merrimack river and canal to Boston. And the granite rock, for the employment of the convicts at Charlestown, has been some of it imported in sloops from the Kennebeck river in Maine. The subject is proposed as one of inquiry.

16. *Virginia Penitentiary.—Location.* This Prison is situated in Richmond, on the top of a high hill, about a mile south west of the State House, and about two miles west of the tide, or navigable water of James river. The situation was probably chosen for the purpose of getting good air in a warm climate.

Construction. The construction is unlike any other within our knowledge in this country. The cells are arranged in a brick building, in the form of a crescent, two stories high above the basement. The cells open towards the centre, and the space enclosed by the crescent is an open yard. In front of the cells, towards the centre, on each story, is a narrow gallery. The solitary cells are arranged in the basement story, and the side of the passage leading to them, towards the interior yard, consists of a solid brick wall. In entering the solitary cells through this passage from the yard, it is necessary to use a candle or torch. In the cells arranged on the side of this dark passage, the convicts, who are generally condemned, for the first six months, to solitary confinement, receive this part of their punishment. It is very severe, for the cells are dark, and damp, and cheerless. A small sash, placed above the prisoner's head, admits a faint light; the water stands in drops on the walls in damp weather, and no provision is made for warming the cells at any season of the year. The instance has occurred in which a prisoner's feet were frozen while enduring his term of solitary confinement in one of these cells. There are some of the cells in this Prison, designed for solitary confinement, which have no window or orifice for the admission of light, and the only ventilation is a small orifice in the door opening into the dark passage. The superintendent, SAMUEL O. PARSONS, says, in a letter, concerning the effect of solitary confinement in the first class of cells, which are far less dismal than the last, "I consider it, under the present laws, imminently dangerous to the health, and of course to the

life, of some of the convicts. There are some whose constitutions are not injured, but they are comparatively few in number." This is sufficient evidence of the mischievous consequences of the construction of this part of the Prison. The cells in the stories above, which are used only as night rooms, are sufficiently lighted and ventilated; but are provided with no means of warming. The cells are not surrounded with an external wall, as at Auburn, which would make them comparatively comfortable in winter, even without a fire; but they are exposed on two sides to the external air, and are, therefore, very cold. This is probably, in part, an explanation of the following facts, stated in a letter from the superintendent. "The diseases most prevalent are dropsy and consumption of the lungs, terminating in death generally during the winter. The spring, summer, and autumn are generally healthy." The fact, therefore, that there are no means provided for warming the cells, is an objection to the construction. If an attempt should be made to warm them, on the present construction, it would be attended with great expense. The climate and diseases, however, are such, that they ought to be warmed. It is not right to put convicts, in the incipient stages of consumption and dropsy, into these cells, to spend the long nights in winter without a fire, or any means of procuring warmth except from their diseased breathing. The bill of mortality, as well as the above statement of the superintendent, shows that the consequences are often fatal. The number of night rooms in this Prison, which are never warmed in winter, is about 150, and the number of prisoners confined in them, on an average, about 200, and the mortality for the years ending September 30, 1819, and September 30, 1821, more than seven per cent., or 1 to 14 and a fraction. We have no reason to suppose this mortality unusual for this Prison. If not, and any part of the cause should be the defect in construction, which leaves all the prisoners, during the long evenings and nights in winter, in cold and damp cells, without a fire, or the means of obtaining artificial heat, it may be hoped, that warm air will hereafter be conducted to the cells in flues, or in stove pipes, or that some mode will be devised of warming the cells, and thus diminishing the mortality. A mortality of seven per cent. is nearly double that of the mortality of the Prisons in France, in their most unhealthy condition; and about quadruple that of the Penitentiaries, generally, in this country. Besides that defect in construction, which is the most probable cause of the uncommon mortality in this Prison, there are other defects worthy of particular consideration.

It affords no facilities for inspection. After the prisoners are locked up, there is no way provided for looking in upon them without opening the door of every cell, or getting up over the door. There is, besides, no convenient place for the sentinel to pass the night near the cells, for the purpose of preventing evil communication between the prisoners. The sentinel who attempts any thing of this kind must be in the open air. It is very necessary that it should be done, because the prisoners can converse from one cell to another.

Solitary confinement at night was contemplated in the original design of this Prison; but it has been necessary, in many of the cells, to place two, and, in others, three or four. The construction, therefore,

is defective in making the cells large enough to allow this great evil, and so few in number as to make it necessary.

The expense in the construction is much greater than if less space had been occupied, and more cells constructed, on the Auburn plan.

As it is necessary, however, to enlarge the establishment, in order to secure the great advantages of solitary confinement at night, it has been proposed to erect a building on a straight line, from one extremity to the other of the crescent, on a plan similar to that adopted at Auburn, containing a sufficient number of cells for the accommodation of any probable number of prisoners. If this should be done, the construction would be better than in the old Penitentiaries, generally; but, on the whole, not so simple, economical, secure, favorable to inspection, health, and instruction, as would be desirable.

Government. The officers are, five inspectors, a superintendent, clerk, six keepers, a physician, and thirteen guards.

The *salaries* of the officers are, superintendent, \$2000; clerk, \$600; two of the keepers, \$600 each; four of the keepers, \$500 each; physician, \$700; guard, \$6 per month, including rations and clothing.

Besides the above officers, there has been, at some periods, an agent, who was authorized to employ one or two clerks, each of whom received a large salary. It was the duty of the agent and his clerks to sell the manufactured articles.

Prisoners. The number, since 1821, has generally exceeded 200.

The *crimes* of those in Prison, in 1821, were a large proportion of them the higher crimes, viz. voluntary manslaughter, 4; murder, second degree, 19; rape, 7; stabbing, 7; burglary, 14; horse-stealing, 47; stealing negroes, 3; robbery, 5; grand larceny, 48; bigamy, 2; house-burning, 2; other and smaller crimes, 26.

The *sentences* were many of them for long periods; of those for murder in the second degree, 12 were on sentences varying from 10 to 18 years; of those for rape, 6 were on sentences varying from 10 to 21 years; of those for grand larceny, burglary, and horse-stealing, 5 were for life; of the others, the sentences varied from 1 to 10 years.

Their *employment* was in *nineteen* different kinds of business; 38 shoemakers; 13 wheelwrights, carpenters, and turners; 20 coopers; 14 weavers, quillers, and spoolers; 13 tailors, &c.; 14 rope and thread spinners, &c.; 22 blacksmiths; 11 nailers; and 22 in other kinds of business.

The *nativity* of the prisoners was, Virginia, 135; Pennsylvania, 12; other States, 27; foreign countries, 27.

The *vices*, in which they have been sometimes detected, are fighting, gambling, and drinking ardent spirits; but these things are all forbidden, and punished immediately after detection. There have been, besides, successful attempts to counterfeit coin. One of the keepers stated, that he had found a good deal of it on their persons, and deposited in different places; that he had also found the moulds; and that the servants and the guard might have furnished facilities for putting it in circulation.

The *instruction* furnished to the prisoners, either on the Sabbath or during the week, (except in regard to their work,) is almost nothing. No provision is made, either by the State or by benevolent individuals,

for even one religious service on the Sabbath ; and sometimes months together have elapsed without a religious service of any kind.

The evils in this establishment are, the crowded night rooms and the consequent evil communication ; the uncommon mortality, arising, in part, from not warming the cells, the vices of the prisoners, and the want of instruction.

17. *Penitentiaries in Georgia, Kentucky, and Ohio.*—The first is located in Milledgeville; the second in Frankfort; and the third in Columbus; each in the capital of the State, apparently with reference entirely to the central situation.

The construction of all, so far as we have been able to obtain information, is on the old plan of building, without particular reference to the importance of solitary confinement at night; facilities for inspection, employment, and instruction; and economy in building or management. We therefore lament less not being able to describe more minutely the construction.

A proposition was before the Legislature of Georgia, at the last session, which was unsuccessful, for the abandonment of the penitentiary system.

The convicts in Kentucky are hired to the keeper, on condition that he shall pay the expense of their keeping, and pay one half the proceeds of their labor, after defraying this expense, to the State. We know very little more concerning these Institutions. Their annual Reports, if they have been published, we have not been able to obtain; nor have we seen either of the Penitentiaries in Georgia, Kentucky, or Ohio. The following information, concerning the latter, was communicated in a letter from NATHANIEL McLEAN, Esq., the keeper.

It is situated on elevated ground on the east bank of the Scioto river, south west of Columbus. The yard wall is 400 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 14 feet high. A brick building, occupied by the keeper, 100 feet long, 30 feet wide, and two stories high, forms a part of the wall, on the east side of the yard. Another brick building, 50 feet by 20, and one story high, used as a store house, is erected on the east side of the yard, and north of the keeper's house. The prison building is of brick, two stories high, 150 feet long and 30 feet wide, and forms a part of the north wall, included in the length of 400 feet. Through the centre of this building is a passage 8 feet wide, on the sides of which are 64 cells, 6 feet by 8. About half the space, on the left of the passage, is used as a kitchen and dining hall. Over the kitchen, in the second story, is the hospital, 30 feet by 16. The solitary cells are below the surface of the ground, under the floor. They are 6 feet by 8, walled with stone and lined with plank, and totally dark, entered by a trap door. From this description, it appears that there is no provision for lighting, warming, or airing them. At the same time, we learn from the letter, that some convicts are confined in them for short periods under sentence of the court, and frequently for misdemeanor in Prison.

The estimated expense of the whole establishment is \$ 150,000.

The keeper is the only responsible officer under the present organization. He appoints all the deputies, clerk, guard, and physician, and pays them such compensation as he may deem reasonable, except

the clerk and physician, who receive, the former \$400; the latter, \$250 annually. The deputy keeper receives \$400; three overseers in the shops, and a door keeper, \$300 each; and three on the walls, \$264 each, per annum. The keeper is elected annually by the Legislature, and receives a salary of \$1000. He makes all purchases, sells all manufactured articles, pays all expenses, and makes a quarterly Report to the Auditor of the State, and an annual Report to the Legislature.

The number of prisoners in 1826 was 152; of whom 2 were females, and 14 colored.

The *crimes* of at least two-thirds are horse-stealing, larceny and burglary. The other crimes are murder, in the second and third degree, perjury, forgery, incest, rape, bigamy, &c.

The *sentences* are, five for life, several for 20 and 15 years; others for 5 and 7; and none for less than 3 years. Two-thirds of the whole number are for 3 years.

There is no *classification*. The prisoners work together in different shops, as may best promote the interests of the institution in a pecuniary point of view; old offenders with those younger in crime; and the same at night, in the cells, in winter four in a room, and in summer two or three, as the number of prisoners will justify.

The number in the hospital will average from ten to fifteen in times of ordinary health. During the autumn, the number is greatly increased, and has, in some instances, exceeded one third of the whole number. The most prevalent diseases are chills, and fevers, and bilious fevers, particularly during the summer and autumn. There is no method of warming their night rooms in winter.

No provision is made by law for religious instruction, except to furnish each cell with a bible. There is preaching, occasionally, but not regularly. There is no chapel; the passage on the second floor of the prison building is used, but it is very uncomfortable. The convicts are regular during the hours of worship, when we have it, and many of them frequently considerably affected. Should proper provision be made for religious instruction, it is believed more salutary effects would be produced.

The evils in this Prison, according to the above statement from the keeper, are, the construction, which makes it impossible to separate the prisoners at night, and thus prevent evil communication; the unusual proportion in the hospital, probably to be attributed in part to the fact that there is no provision for warming the cells; the want of instruction, as there is no convenient place for it, and no person to communicate it; and some cells for solitary confinement, under ground, without any light or air except what is obtained through a trap door.

18. *Houses of Refuge in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.*—The House of Refuge in Boston is situated in South Boston, near the House of Industry, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city. The building is very commodious, and would conveniently accommodate a much larger number of inmates than are now placed in it. The yard, on the south side of the house, is an extensive field of 30 or 40 acres of beautiful land, cultivated by the poor from the House of Industry. The boys from the Refuge are sometimes permitted to work in the field, under the immediate care of the superintendent. This field is securely

enclosed, and no person is permitted to enter the gate, which is 60 or 80 rods from the House, without a certificate to the gate-keeper, from one of the directors of the House of Industry. In this way both establishments appear to be well secured from the introduction of prohibited articles.

The government of the Refuge is the same board of directors as in the House of Industry. This board consists of seven gentlemen in Boston, who receive no compensation, and are appointed annually by the city. They appoint a superintendent, and fix his compensation, which is at this time \$600, with a house and board for himself and family. Mr. BARTHOLOMEW BROWN, who has been connected with the establishment from the commencement, is the present superintendent. A school teacher, and an overseer of the shoe shop, are employed to assist him. Their compensation is also fixed by the board. The religious services on the Sabbath, in which the boys engage, are the same as at the chapel in the House of Industry. The offices of chaplain and school teacher are at present vacant, but are to be filled as soon as suitable persons can be found. The salary offered to the former is \$500 and board; that of the latter is not specified.

The subjects for the Refuge are juvenile delinquents from Boston, who are thus saved from the House of Correction, in Leveret street, and the State Prison at Charlestown. The present number is about 40, of whom 2 are females. The boys spend a part of every day in the school room, and another and larger part in the shoe shop. Their improvement is good in both places. Several of the boys, who were first received, have been apprenticed, and are doing well. The institution is supported entirely by the city, at an expense of about \$3000 annually.

The House of Refuge in New York is situated about two miles north of the City Hall, at the junction of the Harlaem and Bloomingdale roads. The yard is 300 by 320 feet, enclosed by a wall 17 feet high.

The buildings, one for boys and the other for girls, are of stone, each two stories high, 150 feet long and 38 feet wide. These are separated by a high board fence.

The boys' Refuge contains five apartments in the lower story, 30 by 34 feet, for a dining room, common hall, superintendent's office, and shops for tailors and shoemakers. The second story contains an hospital, 30 by 34 feet, and two rows of dormitories, each $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 7, and 6 feet high, for 132 boys. They are ventilated by openings in the doors, and in the centre wall. They are arranged in two stories, on the Auburn plan. The area between the dormitories and the external wall of the building is 10 feet by 110, and is furnished with desks and benches, suitable for the monitorial plan of instruction, and is used as a school room.

The girls' Refuge contains, in the first story, besides four apartments similar to those in the boys' Refuge, a parlour and chamber for the matron, a committee room, and a laundry. In the second story, it contains, in the south end, a handsome chapel, with a gallery, sufficiently large to accommodate 140 boys, 70 girls, and 300 visitors; at the north end, an hospital, 25 by 34 feet; and between the chapel and the hospital, 68 dormitories, in two stories, arranged, ventilated, and appropriated for girls, as the others are for boys.

A two story brick building, 40 by 30 feet, situated on the south west corner of the yard, is used by the superintendent and his family. Another brick building, 22 by 60 feet, situated near the last mentioned, on the east, is occupied in part by the assistant keeper and his family. Adjoining this, on the north, is a brick building, 40 by 80 feet, divided into four rooms, 40 feet square, in which 40 boys are employed in making chairs.

In different parts of the yard are several small one story buildings, used for shops, store houses, &c.

A part of the ground in the interior of the yard is used for a garden. The whole aspect of the establishment is cheerful.

Government. This establishment belongs to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, which was incorporated March 29, 1824. The officers are, a president, six vice presidents, a treasurer, secretary, thirty managers, an acting committee of eight gentlemen, and a ladies' committee of thirteen. The constitution of the society is not printed in the reports; nor does it appear, from the reports, how often or by whom the officers are appointed. The immediate government of the institution is intrusted by the managers, at this time, to Mr. NATHANIEL C. HART, who is assisted by a matron, a school teacher, two assistants, and a gate keeper. Mr. HART, who had been one of the teachers in the male high school, entered upon the duties of this office on the 2d of July, 1826. The president of the society, the Hon. CADWALLADER D. COLDEN, addressed the superintendent on this occasion. A few brief extracts from the reply of Mr. HART will exhibit the spirit of the man to whom the society has given this important trust, and it will be a source of unfeigned gratitude to all, that children and youth, who were formerly trained for a life of infamy in the State Prison, have fallen into such hands.

"SIR,—Deeply impressed with the great responsibility devolving on the superintendent of this important institution, I cannot reflect on the confidence you have placed in me, in calling me to succeed the gentleman who has so ably conducted its affairs from its commencement, without trembling.

"Children without parents, some of them worse than destitute, have, by your fostering hands, been snatched from infamy. The world, indeed, is gazing upon your noble charity, while the community is rejoicing in hope of your success.

"The weight and responsibility tower like mountains before me; but when I reflect that I shall have your wisdom in counsel, and, I trust, the directions of Him who prompts you to these praiseworthy acts, I console myself that I shall be enabled, in a degree, to be a father to the fatherless.

"Yes, my dear children, I have sons, and I have daughters, and am enabled to feel for you; and often, in my dealings with the children of others, solve this question for my own government,—How should I like my child to be dealt with under similar circumstances? This rule, I think, shall govern me here."

The number of children who have fallen into the hands of this Christian father, and for whose support provision is made by the society, is, at the present time, about 130 boys and 40 girls. The system of instruction and labor, to which they are subject, is such as almost necessarily to ensure the favorable results which have thus far rewarded the society. The boys are assembled by Mr. HART every morning, at an early hour, for religious exercises. Immediately after breakfast, the word of God is read a few minutes, accompanied with appropriate remarks. Two hours are then devoted to common instruction in the school room: after school time, four hours to labor, before dinner. Immediately after dinner a few minutes more are spent in useful read-

ing; then a little time is devoted to recreation, and afterwards four hours to labor, before supper; and, immediately after supper, two hours to the instructions of the school room. This general plan, and division of time, is followed every day in the week, with such variation only as the seasons require. On the Sabbath, about one hour in the morning, and one hour in the afternoon, are devoted to public religious exercises in the chapel; and a considerable time, morning and evening, to useful reading and instruction in the school room. With this system of instruction on the Sabbath, and of instruction and labor during the week, under the care of one who treats the children like sons and daughters, it almost necessarily follows, that their characters will be formed for usefulness. This is already proved by experience. In April last, more than forty boys and girls had been apprenticed; of whom only four had failed to prove, by their good behavior, the value to them of the instruction received at the Refuge. The letters from their employers, exhibited in the appendix to the Second Report, are most cheering to all the friends of this and similar institutions.

The effect of the Refuge, in diminishing the number of this class of children and youth in the city, is as delightful as the immediate effect on the character of the inmates. The president of the society stated, that the number of criminal prosecutions among this class of persons has been diminished in the city of New York, since the Refuge was instituted, about four fold.

The benefits of the establishment are not confined to the city. Juvenile delinquents from all parts of the State, according to the law of January, 1826, must be received by the managers of the Refuge, in such numbers as, in the judgment of the courts, ought to be committed to their care. And to enable the society to discharge the duties which would devolve upon it in consequence of this law, another law was passed, at the same time, appropriating the surplus funds of the Marine Hospital for the use of the institution. The receipts from the same amounted last year to \$27,000. The Legislature had previously appropriated, by a law of April 9, 1825, two thousand dollars, annually, for five years, to the same object.

The following account of the treasurer exhibits the receipts and expenditures from the commencement in 1824:

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in Account Current with Ralph Olmsted, Treasurer.

DR.		
To Cash,	first payment to the United States on account of the purchase of the present site,	\$2,000 00
"	Repairs and additions to the buildings,	4,420 11
"	Clothing for the children,	1,548 13
"	Food and provisions for the children,	3,544 19
"	Furniture, beds and bedding, cooking apparatus, &c.	2,910 15
"	Medicine and hospital expenses,	350 39
"	Manufacturing expenses,	830 39
"	School expenses, books, stationery, desks, &c.	1,075 98
"	Tools, agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical,	48 98
"	Horse, cows, wagon, and cart,	592 71
"	Society's expenses, printing, fuel, stationery, &c.	218 43
"	Contingent expenses, insurance, fuel, &c. &c.	772 35
"	Salaries to superintendent, assistants, and matron,	4,618 34
"	New building for boys,	9,954 60
"	New building for girls, assistant keeper's house, store-house, work-shops, walls, &c. &c.	21,716 95
		<hr/> \$54,631 70

CR.

By net amount received from collection of donations and subscriptions from the citizens of New York,		\$19,177 41
Cash, grant from the Legislature of the State of New York, \$2000 per annum for 3 years,		6,000 00
Cash from sales of manufactured goods,		394 70
Cash from labor of the children,		1,270 40
Cash from Marine Hospital fund, for the erection of a Female Refuge,		19,000 00
Cash from Marine Hospital fund, towards the annual support of the House of Refuge,		8,000 00
Balance due the treasurer, 1st of January, 1827,		789 19
		<hr/>
		\$54,631 70

Thus an institution, which had its origin in private benevolence, has raised to usefulness about forty miserable youth and children, who might otherwise have been in the State Prison; received nearly two hundred others to the Refuge, who now enjoy its advantages; diminished greatly criminal prosecutions in the city among youth and children; provided a Refuge for juvenile delinquents in the city and throughout the State; obtained the liberal patronage of the Legislature, and now affords an example for imitation to other cities and countries of the best mode, which was ever devised, of correcting the evil propensities of unfortunate and vicious youth.

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia is now building; the corner stone has recently been laid with appropriate ceremonies; about \$15,000 have been raised by private subscription, and \$40,000 by the Legislature, for its completion.

19. *County Prisons*.—We can only make a few remarks, accompanied with particular illustrations, concerning them.

They are generally constructed without reference to classification, inspection, or economy. There are jails in this country, which cost \$20,000, not as *wisely* constructed, in regard to classification or inspection, as some others which cost \$5,000. There is a jail in Geneseo, N. Y., which may be examined advantageously, by persons who are intrusted with the building of County Prisons. There is another soon to be built in Alexandria, D. C., on a similar plan. Classification, inspection, and economy, are all consulted in the plan of these buildings.

There is frequently not as much classification or separation as the building will allow. The reasons sometimes assigned are, that it takes more time to open many doors than to open a few, and therefore the prisoners may be put in as few rooms as possible; some of the apartments are in an upper story, and it is not convenient to put the prisoners up stairs; it is more work to feed them, and warm the rooms, when they are separated, than when they are together; the prisoners wished to be in the same room, so that they might be company for each other. These, and other reasons not more important, are often assigned for a most indiscriminate mingling of all ages and degrees of guilt, in buildings which would allow of some classification. This evil would be in a great degree removed by a law requiring that the prisoners should not be placed two in a room, if the apartments were sufficiently numerous to allow them to be separated.

In County Prisons, constructed on the usual plan, there is a free communication through the doors, between the prisoners in all the

apartments. This evil would be greatly diminished by a law requiring that there should be double doors to each apartment.

There is frequently a great want of cleanliness, breeding vermin; which would be mostly prevented by whitewashing every apartment, throughout, floor and walls, once a month. The Boston Jail, which is generally crowded with prisoners, many of them from the lowest parts of the city, has an unusual appearance of cleanliness from the observance of this rule.

The County Prisons, in the large cities, have usually a large number of females in them; and, in most cases, they are not under the care of a matron. From an experiment made in the House of Correction in Boston, as well as from an experiment made in the female department of the Baltimore Penitentiary, it is obvious that female convicts can be kept in much better order, and made to work to much greater advantage, under the care of a matron, than under the care of a man. There are other reasons in favor of this measure, which are made more obvious by abuses which have been discovered, where a matron is not introduced. It is sufficiently apparent that there should be a matron in every Prison, where there are fifteen or more female convicts.

The Jails in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, and New Orleans, are great schools of vice, in which are generally from 700 to 1000 persons corrupting each other. Several are lodged in the same room; there is in most of them an easy communication between the different rooms, and no attempt is made to prevent it; and if it was, evil communication could not be prevented between those in the same room. The number of persons committed to these Prisons annually may be estimated at eight thousand; among whom are many children and youth: to some of whom an irreparable injury is done. Many others are imprisoned, but not condemned, and are finally discharged without bill or witness. The amount of moral evil is great, which would be prevented if they could all be confined in Prisons so constructed as to be kept still, and alone, and saved from corrupting each other.

The County Prisons, to a vast extent in this country, are not visited regularly by ministers and Christians, on the Sabbath, or during the week. We therefore repeat our earnest desire, that a benevolent association may be formed for this purpose in every city and village where there is a Prison. This subject is not beneath the notice of the Saviour of the world, and it ought not to be beneath the notice of his disciples. The duty is connected with the formation of that character, which he has promised to approve in the day of judgment, and the neglect of it with that which he will condemn. Will it not, then, be a sufficient reward to any one, who engages in this duty, to hear the Saviour say, "*I was sick, and in Prison, and ye visited me;*" and a severe reproof to all who have neglected the duty, while living in the vicinity of a Prison, "*I was sick, and in Prison, and ye visited me not.*"

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* William Phillips, \$100	Nathaniel Willis, \$100
* Richard Chamberlain, 100	Edward Tuckerman, 100

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<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Boston.</i></p> <p>John Tappan, \$30 Henry Homes, 30 George J. Homer, 30 Henry Hill, 30 John C. Warren, 30 John Randall, 30 Francis C. Gray, 50 William Ropes, 30 Ann McLean, 30 John C. Gray, 30 Thomas L. Winthrop, 30 Catharine Codman, 30 Israel Munson, 30 Thomas Vose, 30 Amos Lawrence, 30 Abbot Lawrence, 30 Charles Jackson, 30 William Worthington, 30</p>	<p>Francis Parkman, \$30 Robert G. Shaw, 30 Thomas Wigglesworth, 30 Charles R. Codman, 30 George C. Shattuck, 30 Patrick T. Jackson, 30 James Jackson, 30 John Lowell, 30 William H. Elliot, 30 Samuel A. Elliot, 30 Charles Lowell, 30 <i>Andover.</i> Ebenezer Porter, 30 Leonard Woods, 30 <i>Dorchester, Mass.</i> John Codman, 30 <i>Newburyport.</i> William Bartlett, 30 Moses Brown, 30</p>	<p>Henry Wright, \$30 <i>Williamstown.</i> Edward D. Griffin, 50 <i>Pittsfield.</i> Edward A. Newton, 30 <i>Thomastown, Me.</i> Daniel Rose, 30 <i>New York City.</i> Richard Varick, 30 William W. Woolsey, 30 Arthur Tappan, 30 Fisher How, 30 William Chambers, 30 <i>Peterboro', N. Y.</i> Gerrit Smith, 30 <i>Utica.</i> Samuel Stocking, 30 Abm. Varick, 30</p>
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ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

<i>Boston.</i>		Peter O. Thacher,	\$2	Jacob Bancroft,	\$2
Josiah Bumstead,	\$10	John Benson	2	George Rogers,	2
Josiah F. Bumstead,	10	John Sullivan,	2	Edward Wigglesworth,	2
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Edmund Munroe,	10	Charles Waterman,	2	William Adams,	2
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Edward Reynolds,	5	John Williams,	2	John S. Fuller,	2
James Means,	5	Charles Scudder,	2	Ephraim Dana	2
Benjamin Guild,	5	Harrison Gray,	2	Charles Willey,	2
John Tappan, (for 5 yrs.)	5	James Howe,	2	Charles Atwood,	2
John Jeffries,	5	Amasa C. Parke,	2	Simeon Palmer,	2
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Reuben Vose,	2	Jno. Baker,	2	William Oxnard,	2
James Loring,	2	Charles Tappan,	2	Joseph Owen,	2
James D. Knowles,	2	Stephen Fessenden,	2	William C. Mitchell,	2
Ensign Lincoln	2	Daniel Noyes,	2	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>	
Osmyn Brewster,	2	Samuel Perkins,	2	Francis Wayland, Jr.	2
Abner Phelps,	2	Heman Lincoln,	2	<i>New York City.</i>	
Henry Edwards,	2	Barnabas T. Loring,	2	Peter Lorillard,	2
Andrew Bradshaw,	2	Enoch Hale,	2	John Pintard,	2
Abiel Chandler,	2	Ward Jackson,	2	Gerard Hallock,	2
Hardy Ropes,	2	Asa Rand,	2	<i>South Carolina.</i>	
Levi Bartlett,	2	William J. Hubbard,	2	Herman Blodget, (paid	
David Francis,	2	G. V. H. Forbes,	2	5 years,)	2

DONATIONS.

<i>Boston.</i>		William Bond,	\$5 00	R. Mitchell,	\$5 00
A Friend,	\$70 00	A Friend,	5 00	Cram & Cahoon,	5 00
Nathaniel Willis,	25 00	Joseph Hall,	5 00	C. E. B.	5 00
Henry Homes,	20 00	Isaac Danforth,	5 00	Cash,	5 00
A Friend,	20 00	John C. Proctor,	5 00	A Friend,	3 00
Samuel Hubbard,	20 00	A Friend,	5 00	Royal Lincoln,	2 00
Isaac McLellan,	15 00	Stephen Badlam,	5 00	James Huse,	3 00
Joseph Jenkins,	10 00	A Friend,	3 00	John Bartels,	3 00
Sam'l T. Armstrong,	10 00	A Friend,	2 00	A Friend,	2 00
Mrs. Salisbury,	10 00	Cash,	2 00	W. Wood,	2 00
A Friend,	10 00	A Friend,	2 00	A Friend,	2 00
Henry Gray,	10 00	Cash,	2 00	E. Hayes,	1 00
Tobias Lord,	10 00	Edward Beecher,	2 00	E. Farley,	1 00
Lot Wheelwright,	10 00	<i>Andover.</i>		D. Griffith,	1 00
John B. Jones,	10 00	Samuel Farrar,	10 00	Cash,	1 00
Ebenezer Parker,	10 00	<i>Stockbridge.</i>		A. Cumming,	1 00
Henry Rice,	10 00	H. W. Dwight,	5 00	<i>New York City.</i>	
Amos Binney,	10 00	<i>Newburyport.</i>		Richard Varick,	30 00
George J. Homer,	10 00	John Pettingell,	5 00	Cash received in	
Samuel Lawrence,	5 00	<i>Portland, Me.</i>		School-room No.	
George Dennie,	5 00	A Friend,	10 00	1. besides Sub. of	18 00
Samuel May,	5 00	Charles Blanchard,	5 00	R. L. Swan,	
William Brown,	5 00	David Dana,	5 00	Frederic Sheldon,	10 00
A Friend,	5 00	John Coe,	5 00	James Milnor,	10 00

F. Olmstead,	\$10 00	H. Averill,	\$2 00	A. Spooner,	\$1 00
George Newbold,	10 00	Calvin W. How,	2 00	— Clark,	1 00
William Chester,	10 00	A. P. Halsey,	2 00	— Innis,	1 00
John W. Leavitt,	10 00	W. Moraw,	2 00	Jno. Daughty,	50
Erastus Ellsworth,	10 00	D. Fanshaw,	2 00	Jno. Moor,	50
Joel Post,	10 00	Cash,	2 00	Cash,	50
B. S. Swan,	10 00	Theodore Clark,	2 00	Cash, for Report,	37
J. Cram,	5 00	W. Targe,	1 50	<i>Elizabethtown, N. J.</i>	
W. Torrey,	5 00	Ebenezer T. White,	1 00	S. P. Briton,	2 00
J. F. Bliss,	5 00	Cash,	1 00	James Cram,	2 00
Isaac Collins,	5 00	H. G. Ufford,	1 00	Smith Pyne,	2 00
James Kent,	5 00	Stephen Shepard,	1 00	E. K.	2 00
John Griscom,	5 00	Samuel Cary,	1 00	John McDowell,	1 00
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H. Andrews,	5 00	B. S. Hendric,	1 00	David Magie,	1 00
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J. Nitchie,	5 00	Cash,	1 00	Goble & Thomas,	10 00
Wm. A. Tomlinson,	5 00	Cash,	1 00	The. Freelingheysen,	8 00
Frederic T. Peet,	5 00	George Smith,	1 00	C. H. Shipman,	5 00
Peter A. Jay,	5 00	Samuel L. Kennedy,	1 00	George Nelson,	5 00
L. Holbrook,	5 00	William Kenworthy,	1 00	Cash,	5 00
William Green, Jr.	5 00	W. D. C.	1 00	John Taylor,	5 00
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Thomas Cook,	5 00	Cash,	1 00	Alexander M. Taylor,	5 00
Charles Starr,	5 00	S. Richards,	50	Aaron Beach,	3 00
R. T. Haines,	5 00	Joseph Moore,	50	Silas Condit,	3 00
Cash,	4 00	A. Wade,	50	Robert Mansfield,	3 00
R. O. Dwight,	3 00	Cash. A Friend,	50	Isaac Nichols,	3 00
R. J. Hutchinson,	3 00	Samuel Sowden,	50	Cash,	3 00
H. P. Robertson,	3 00	Cash,	25	Philo Sanford,	3 00
J. Chandler,	3 00	E. S.	1 00	Isaac Baldwin,	3 00
J. R. Hurd,	3 00	J. C.	1 00	D. Smith,	2 00
George M. Tracy,	3 00	Enos Price,	1 00	Ellison Conger,	2 00
John Smith,	2 00	H. Page,	50	Samuel Baldwin,	2 00
Cash,	2 00	James Ross,	50	James Vanderpool,	2 00
William Wenterton,	2 00	John Woodruffe,	25	David Nichols,	2 00
A. Maclay,	2 00	Donation,	25	Charles T. Shipman,	2 00
Cyrus Mason,	2 00	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>		Asa Whitehead,	2 00
Eleazer Lord,	2 00	I. Sands,	3 00	Jos. C. Hornblower,	2 00
George Gallagher,	2 00	A. Van Sinderen,	3 00	C. T. Day,	2 00
S. Cox,	2 00	H. B. Pierpont,	3 00	Jno. H. Stephens,	2 00
R. J. Seward,	2 00	Z. Lewis,	3 00	S. H. Pierson,	1 00
H. D. Sedgwick,	2 00	N. Sanford,	1 00	R. M. C.	1 00
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Absalom Peters,	2 00	F. C. Tucker,	1 00	William Tuttle,	1 00
John C. Brigham,	2 00	P. W. Radcliff,	1 00	Cash,	1 00
R. M. Blatchford,	2 00	A. S. Marvin,	1 00	David T. Hays,	1 00
D. M. Moore,	2 00	E. V. Howland,	1 00		

Cash from Josiah Stebbens,
being the sum appropriated
by the Legislature of the
State of Maine, for 300 co-
pies of the first annual re-
port of the society, } 60 00

State of Massachusetts for 500
copies of the first report, } 75 00
Cash received from the Legis-
lature of New York, for 250
copies of the first annual
report, } 50 00

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, in account with ASA WARD, TREASURER. Cr.

To cash paid the Secretary, his salary, travelling expenses, postage, &c. for one year, ending June 1, 1827,	\$1,200 00	By balance of old account,	\$99 88
" " Rev. Jared Curtis, chaplain of the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y.	533 34	" " received of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being the sum appropriated by the Legislature, for 500 copies of the first annual Report of the Society,	19 68
" " " for religious services at the Prisons in Charlestown, Mass., Sing Sing, N. Y., and Lambert, N. J.	60 50	" " received of Hon. Josiah Stebbins, being the sum appropriated by the Legislature of the State of Maine, for 300 copies of the first annual Report of the Society,	75 00
" " " for copperplate printing, printing constitutions, circulars, &c.	47 97	" " received from the Legislature of New York, for 250 copies of the first annual Report of the Society,	60 00
" " " expenses of several meetings, and collecting subscriptions in New York,	38 25	" " received annual subscriptions,	50 00
" " " for publishing four editions of the first annual Report of the Society,	559 73	" " " life subscriptions,	269 00
	\$2,439 79	" " " donations,	750 00
	\$201 61	" Balance due the Treasurer,	914 62
			201 61
			\$2,439 79

Boston, June 1, 1827.

ASA WARD, TREASURER.

We have examined the above account, and find it correctly cast, and properly vouched,

HENRY HILL,
WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.

Boston, June 1, 1827.

APPENDIX.

SUBJECTS OF INQUIRY CONCERNING PRISONS.

1. *Situation.* Is it near a town, river, or other buildings? What is the height, length, &c. of the wall? What is the expense, design, number, of the Prison Buildings; and when were they erected?

2. *Interior of the Yard.* Is it dry, paved, watered and drained? Are the walls whitewashed? privies and drains cleansed?

3. *Day Rooms.* What is the size, number, mode of airing, lighting, warming, cleansing, furnishing, fastening?

4. *Night Cells.* What is the size, number, mode of airing, lighting, warming, cleansing, furnishing, fastening?

5. *Hospital.* What is the salary and duty of the Physician, and how is he supplied with medicine? What is the character and compensation of the nurse? What is the number of deaths; and of what diseases?

6. *Officers.* Inspectors—their number, duty, mode of appointment, and compensation? Keeper—his name, residence, former occupation, character, duties, compensation, time of holding his office? Turnkeys—their number, duty, salary?

7. *Prisoners.* Their number, age, colour, sex, nativity, crime, sentence, frequency of conviction?

8. *Admission of Prisoners.* As to cleanliness, clothing, fees and garnish?

9. *Admission of Prisoners' Friends.* Who are admitted, at what hours, and under what circumstances?

10. *Admission of Visitors.* On what condition, and by whom attended?

11. *Moral Treatment.* Classification, instruction, and employment?

12. *Punishments.* By solitary confinement, chains, stripes, or all of them?

13. *Religious Instruction.* Of the chapel—its size and regulations? Of the chaplain—his character, residence, duties, and compensation? Of the bible—number, mode of distribution; effects, whether good or bad; perused or neglected; preserved or destroyed?

14. *Exercise.* When, where, and under what circumstances?

15. *Food.* Its quantity, quality, mode and time of distribution?

16. *Clothing.* How much, by whom supplied, how often changed and cleansed?

17. *Cleanliness.* Is it daily? Are soap and towels furnished? Can the prison dress be washed? How often do they shave and cut their hair? Is there a bath, and how often is it used?

18. *Discharge of the Prisoners.* At what time in the day? With what means of providing for themselves? With clothing or money?

19. *Vices of Prisoners.* What are they? Any drunkenness, gambling, profane swearing, fighting, combinations against society, insurrections, false keys, weapons of death? Any rum, cards, instruments of mischief, newspapers, plates to make counterfeit bills, or dies and presses to alter them? Any counterfeit coin and moulds? Any good or bad money? Any cases of punishment for unnatural crime? How are these things done without discovery? How are prohibited articles obtained? Where are they concealed? What is the effect of the system on the character?

FOOD OF PRISONERS.

In New Hampshire—14 ounces of beef salted, 1 1-4 lbs. of rye and Indian bread, and a sufficient quantity of potatoes, and porridge made of beans or peas, for supper. This is the daily food without variation. It is simple and cheap, and has proved very healthy.

In Vermont there is no ration. The prisoners are allowed to eat as much wholesome food as they want.

In Massachusetts, the breakfast and supper is three gills of Indian meal made into mush; or half a pound of coarse bread, and half a gill of molasses or two gills of milk. Dinner, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sabbath, 14 oz. of coarse meat made into soup, half a pint of potatoes, and half a pound of coarse bread. Dinner on Wednesday, half a pound of coarse bread, half a pint of peas or beans, and half a pound of salted pork. Dinner on Monday and Friday, half a pound of salted fish, with one ounce of butter or lard, and half a pound of coarse bread, and a pint of potatoes. The drink of the prisoners is water and small beer. The Warden is allowed to vary the breakfast and supper on the Sabbath.

In Connecticut, the ration is 3-4 lb. of pork or 1 lb. of beef, 1 lb. of bread, 2 1-2 lbs. of potatoes or 3 gills of peas or beans, and 1 pint of cider.

In New York city, the ration is 1 lb. of coarse fresh beef five times a week, 1 lb. of rye flour per day, of the best quality, 1-2 lb. of mess pork once a week, 1-2 lb. of salted fish once a week, and 3 pecks of potatoes to 100 rations. Besides these, there are several other small articles.

At Auburn, the ration is 8 oz. of pork or 12 oz. of salt beef, 10 oz. of rye flour, 6 oz. of Indian meal, 1-2 a gill of molasses, and for every 100 rations 2 quarts of peas, 1-2 lb. of pepper, 2 1-2 bushels of potatoes, 1 quart of vinegar, 4 quarts of salt; pork and salt beef furnished alternately each three days, and fresh beef once a week.

In New Jersey—1 lb. of bread, 1 gill of molasses, 1-2 lb. of beef, per day. This is cooked in common, with 1-2 bushel of potatoes, and a sufficient quantity of cabbage to make a good soup. The prisoners have also on the Sabbath a herring for dinner; and every evening a bowl of mush.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS, EACH YEAR, TO SEVERAL PENITENTIARIES.

YEARS.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Virginia.
1794					92	
1795					116	
1796					145	
1797				121	114	
1798				144	122	
1799				121	145	
1800				150	106	21
1801				157	151	33
1802				191	106	44
1803				155	121	55
1804				146	140	41
1805			34	190	124	50
1806			42	199	182	40
1807			50	190	149	54
1808			84	176	194	37
1809		38	94	174	206	40
1810		21	86	171	236	25
1811		31	72	171	304	34
1812	11	23	74	196	239	49
1813	13	18	110	198	252	52
1814	14	19	*66	213	222	34
1815	32	40	96	295	378	44
1816	29	54	130	436	433	68
1817	26	32	159	307	287	71
1818	17	30	165	232	301	49
1819	18	47	95	184	353	68
1820	23	47	71	231	245	92
1821	16	30	84	202	303	73
1822	26	29	91	175	272	
1823	19	29	107	164	266	
1824	14	36	86		287	
1825			96			
1826			81	186		

* From January 1 to September 30.

CRIMES OF PRISONERS IN DIFFERENT PENITENTIARIES.

CRIMES.	N. Hampshire, September, 1825.	Vermont, September, 1825.	Massachusetts, September, 1824.	New Jer. Nov. 1824.	New York, Auburn, Dec. 1824.	Auburn whole number.	Pennsylvania, 1824.	Maryland, 1824.	Virginia, Sept. 1821.
Store Breaking and Theft	192	203	222	18	169	446	216	60	66
Counterfeit Money	24	51	26	3	43	119	15		2
Burglary	3	21	16	10	14	53	16	2	16
Assault for Rape		5	7	1	10	26	1		
Assault to Murder		4	6	2	4	23	4		
Arson	3	4	5	5	9	19	3		
Forgery	8	14	11		38	119	2	2	7
Robbery			3				3		5
Robbing Bank			1						
Adultery		4					1		
Polygamy		3		1	2	12	1		2
Rape		3			5	18			7
Aiding Villains		2		1			3	2	
Manslaughter		3		1	8	20	2		5
Breaking Jail		4			14	40			
Highway Robbery		1							
Murder		1		2	4	6		2	
Perjury	1				10	50	1		
Assault	10			10					
Horse Stealing				3			4	2	47
Misdemeanor				10					
Open Lewdness				1					
Keeping Bad House				1			2		
Conspiracy							2		
Murder, second Degree							1		19
Assault to rob							2		
Assisting Prisoners to escape							1		
Concealing Death of Bastards							2		
Passing Forged Note							1	1	
Felony					1	3		31	8
Counterfeit Coin							4	1	
Stealing Negroes						2			3
Petit Larceny, second offence					13	33			
Swindling					2	6			
Stabbing									6
Sodomy						1			
Attempt to poison						1			

N. B. The first number, in the column under the head Vermont, includes those condemned for stealing horses; the first number under the head New York, includes only those condemned for Grand Larceny; the five first and last columns show the whole number in Prison, the other columns only those condemned during the year.

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS IN DIFFERENT PENITENTIARIES.

PLACES.	Vermont, whole No.	New Hampshire, whole No.	Massachusetts, Sept. 1824.	Conn. Feb. 1825.	New York, Auburn, Dec. 1824.	New Jer. Nov. 1824.	Mary'd. Nov. 1824.	Virginia, September, 1821.
Maine,					4			
New Hampshire,	105	151			8			
Vermont,	96	10			15			1
Massachusetts,	78	41			29		1	2
Rhode Island,		4			9		1	
Connecticut,	53			55	39			5
New York,	55				137		4	3
New Jersey,					11		2	2
Pennsylvania,					13		8	12
Delaware,							1	1
Maryland,					3		74	4
District of Columbia,								2
Virginia,					3		3	135
North Carolina,					1			5
South Carolina,					1			
Georgia,							1	
Tennessee,								2
Kentucky,					2			
States not specified,	26	14	239			67		
Other States or Countries				62				
West Indies			3					2
England,			13		17	1	2	10
Ireland,			17		38	4	5	11
Scotland,			8		2			1
Holland,								1
Germany,			1		6			1
France,			4		4		1	
Sweden,			2					
Portugal,			1					
Italy,			2					1
Russia,					1			
Nova Scotia,			4		1			
Canada,			2		2			
Canada and Foreign Countries,	76	16						
Cape of Good Hope			1					
Cape de Verds,			1					

ANNUAL EXPENSE OF SEVERAL PENITENTIARIES.

YEARS.	N. Hampshire.	Massachusetts.	Connecticut.	New York.
1791			\$ 4,082 27	
1792			1,551 82	
1793			1,742 94	
1794			1,820 00	
1795			2,857 34	
1796			1,553 34	
1797			2,733 34	\$ 3,316 25
1798			3,748 59	6,500 00
1799			4,263 07	18,222 30
1800			2,957 96	8,000 00
1801			4,327 00	12,000 00
1802			1,310 50	3,646 00
1803			6,070 81	21,953 18
1804			4,372 00	12,000 00
1805			6,056 75	16,925 00
1806			8,634 50	135 54
1807			3,636 63	23,100 00
1808			5,530 00	15,000 00
1809			5,888 84	30,000 00
1810			7,929 57	20,000 00
1811			4,986 85	10,000 00
1812			6,155 99	30,000 00
1813			6,157 55	14,500 00
1814			4,791 52	15,000 00
1815		\$ 10,094 11†	7,244 70	20,000 00
1816		13,085 81†	9,673 55	20,000 00
1817		11,853 28	12,679 51	30,000 00
1818		8,479 98†	12,494 27	35,000 00
1819	\$ 4235 61	5,372 72	11,403 73	30,689 70
1820	454 55*	6,758 31	9,704 11	15,000 00
1821	567 11*	5,706 31	6,000 00	12,000 00
1822	1192 50*	11,271 61	5,263 65	10,000 00
1823	1263 82*	5,706 31	5,500 00	5,000 00
1824	2799 61*	1,212 78†	8,002 80	
1825	6340 57*	10,051 37†	7,284 90	
1826		9,719 17†	6,301 08	

* Gain to the State, the Warden's salary not included.

† Salary of the Directors not included.

‡ Gain to the State.

VARIETY OF CURIOUS EMPLOYMENTS.

EMPLOYMENTS.	New Hampshire, 1825.	Massachusetts, 1824.	Connecticut, 1825.	New York, at Au- burn, 1825.	New Jersey, 1824.	Virginia, 1821.
Stone Shop,	50	121			6	
Smiths,	7	30	9	14	12	22
Coopers,	2	6	10	86		20
Shoemakers and Cobblers, . .	1	9	24	60	10	41
Weavers,	1	8		110	2	14
Tailors,	1	10		36	4	13
Painters,	1					1
Lumpers,	6	27				
Gunsmiths,				4		
Saddlers,				3		
Making Joiners' Tools, . . .				10		
Carpenters,			7	10	2	13
Whitesmiths,			2			11
Nailmakers,			16			
Carver,			1			
Spinners,					2	
Basketmakers,					2	
Cooks,		8			3	3
Other Employments,					18	15
Hospital,	3	11	5		5	
Washers and Waiters,		8				2
Barbers,		2				
Whipmakers,		3				
Brass Founders,		9				
Oakum Pickers, infirm and aged, .		27				
Tinner,						1
Harnessmakers,						5
Brushmakers,		11				3
Filer,						1
Rope and Thread Spinners, . .						14
In the Cells,				4	13	9

In Vermont, the men are mostly employed in weaving.

In Pennsylvania, at a great variety of trades.

In Maryland, mostly in weaving, though there are a few hatters, combmakers, stone cutters, shoemakers, &c. &c.

There have been a considerable number of trades at different times, not specified above.